

The
CANADIAN
ROSE
ANNUAL



1979



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The Canadian Rose Annual 1979

George C. Roberts

EDITOR



Published by
THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY
20 Portico Drive
Scarborough, Ontario M1G 3R3

Preface

In this, my third and final year as editor of the Rose Annual, I think it is appropriate to share a few thoughts regarding an experience which I am sure I could not have acquired in any other way. I had little reason to believe when I took on the responsibility of editor that I had the necessary skill or talent that the position requires and it has therefore been a source of particular satisfaction to discover, not only that the job was nowhere near as difficult as I had imagined but more important, that it has been an extremely enjoyable and rewarding experience.

In fact, I am now of the opinion that one of the most compelling reasons for becoming involved in a voluntary organization is the opportunity that it provides for discovering and developing latent talents and perhaps opens the way, in this age of increasing specialization, for people to experiment with other career opportunities. I would not go as far as to claim that volunteer work is going to provide profound insights into the various professions but certainly the opportunity exists to probe such fields as accounting, advertising, finance and fund raising, education, publicity and public relations, writing and publishing, to say nothing of the arts of salesmanship and public speaking. Where else could one acquire such a breadth of experience virtually for the asking and if one happens to tap a particular interest or talent, the opportunities for further development are, of course, unlimited. Volunteer work should not simply be a case of contributing time and effort for the benefit of society, important as that may be, but should also be a process of self-education and self-development. These are the benefits which the individual derives from becoming involved and are the rewards that make the effort worthwhile.

I wish to thank the Board of Directors for their continuing support which has never been less than enthusiastic. To the contributors, I can in all honesty say that I am always delighted with the spontaneous cooperation and warm response I have received whenever I have requested an article. It both inspires and lightens the task.

We are once more indebted to Pinehaven Nurseries for their assistance in making available to us the reproduction material

for the colour plates. It is unfortunate that there are so few sources of this material at a reasonable cost, since it does appear that we are favouring a select group of hybridizers. This is not our intention and efforts will be made to remedy this situation before the next Annual is published.

For those of you who are starting out, expanding or replacing your stock, the authors of the Clearing House have again done an outstanding job in providing reliable data on the performance of recent introductions. In particular, you should note the growing number of miniatures now available. These delightful plants can be used in a multitude of different ways, indoors as well as outdoors, and even those with limited experience or knowledge will find that they are relatively easy to grow.

Finally, a word about our printers, Maracle Press Ltd., for whom this is the fourth consecutive edition. In my association with them, I can only express appreciation for their helpfulness and cooperation and praise for the excellence of their workmanship, to which I am sure our members will also testify.

George C. Roberts

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Patron Principal

Le Très Honorable Jules Léger

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Mr. G. Walker

Editor "The Canadian Rose Annual"

Mr. G. C. Roberts, 177 Morrison Road, Oakville, Ontario L6J 4J3

Editor "Canadian Rosarian"

Mr. G. Walker, 22 John Street, Thornhill, Ontario L3T 1X8

Advertising Committee

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Mr. H. Duckworth

Mr. J. W. Whytock

Regional Directors Committee for 1979

Mrs. E. Fallis, *Chairman*

46 Norlong Boulevard, Toronto, Ontario M4C 3W7

Regional Directors

Region 1

Mr. A. R. C. James, 3936 Braefoot Road, Victoria, B.C. V8P 3T2

Mr. C. D. Yeomans, 6276 Dunbar St., Vancouver, B.C. V6N 1X4

Region 2

Mrs. K. Mychaluk, 103 Palisway, Calgary, Alta. T2V 3V5

Region 3

Mrs. H. A. Biddulph, Box 9, Group 322, R.R. #3, Winnipeg, Man.
R3C 2E7

Region 4

Mrs. J. Caldwell, R.R. #1, Shanty Bay, Ontario L0L 2L0

Mr. George H. Magee, 775 Roselawn Drive, Windsor, Ont. N9E 1K4

Mr. C. Wehrfritz, 80 Fassett Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario L9C 4E7

Mrs. Wm. McCann, 1 Queen St. North, Thorold, Ontario L2V 2P7

Miss Fern A. Rahmel, 555 Weller St., Peterborough, Ont K9H 2N9

Mr. John Hodgson, 324 - 5th Street East, Cornwall, Ont. K6H 2M1

Region 5

Mrs. Audrey Guadagni, 7431 Kingsley Road, Apt. 1001, Montreal,
P.Q. T4W 1P1

Mrs. Rachel Flood, 95 - 48th Avenue, Lachine, P.Q. H8T 2R5

Region 6

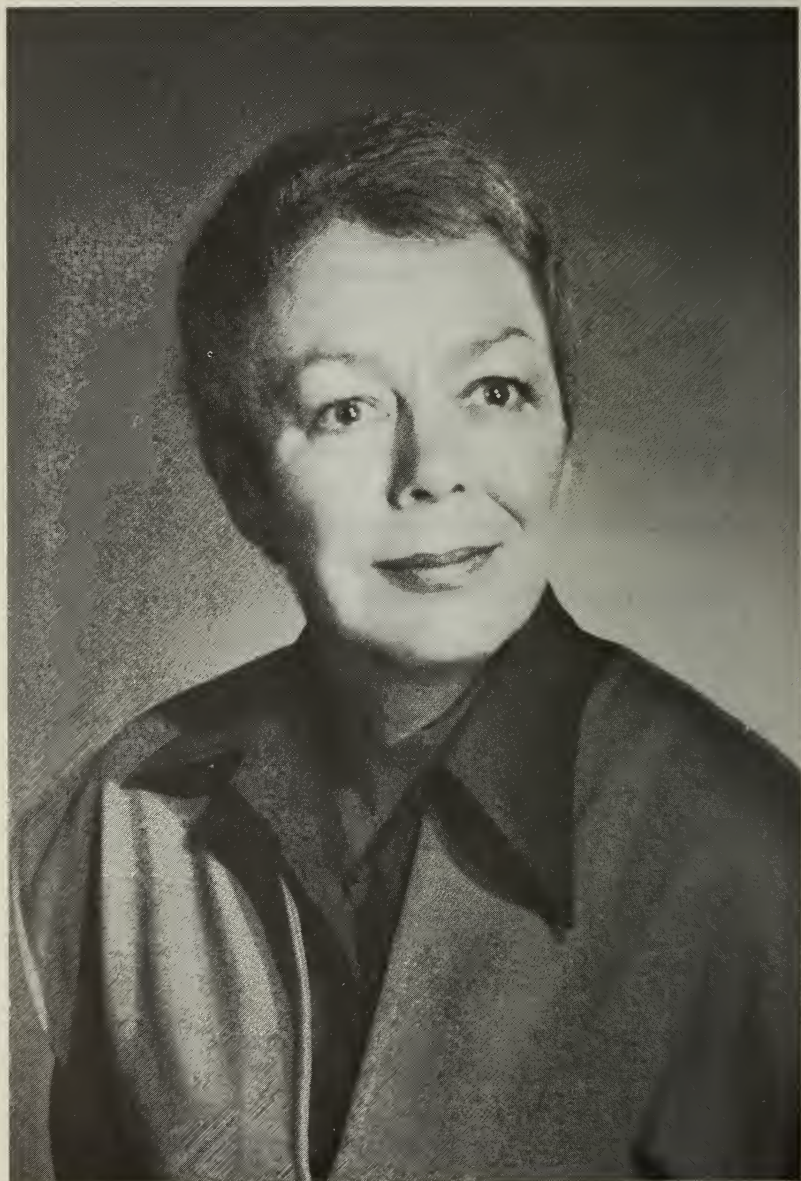
Mrs. W. H. Armstrong, 7 Lakeview Ave., Dartmouth, N.S. B3A 3S8

Mr. Les Miller, Box 1194, Dalhousie, N.B. E0K 1B0

Region 7

Mr. Edwin C. Johnstone, R.R. #3, Cornwall, Prince Edward Island
C0A 1H0

Dr. R. G. Lea, 1 Green Street, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 2E5



A Message from the President

AT the start of my second year as President of the Canadian Rose Society, I look back on a year of frustrations, innovations, successes and the start of new ventures.

One of the frustrations was the small amount of constructive input from our members regarding the restructuring of the Society. However, the new Constitution Chairman and his Vice-Chairman with their able Committee are forming resolutions to be presented for adoption in 1979. I urge all members to contact them with any ideas they wish to be considered. They want and need your help.

Our last National Show was an outstanding success in that it was viewed by more people than ever before, and had a continuous two-day programme of lectures, demonstrations, speakers and films. We also had welcome participation from the Jardin Botanique of Montreal for the first time. The next National Show is being staged in the headquarters building of another famous garden, the Royal Botanical Gardens of Hamilton, in June of 1979. We hope this pattern of association will continue.

The rose research being conducted at the University of Guelph and partly funded by the Canadian Rose Society has made progress in the search for a truly Canadian rose — enough progress to indicate that much more needs to be done, but that we are on the right track. This project is one that needs much money and help. All donations are tax deductible and should be sent to our Secretary.

One of the most successful innovations was the creation of the audio-visual slide programmes, designed to bring demonstrations of rose growing, showing and beauty to all our members across Canada. Let's face it — we cannot all meet personally but through this new programme, we can exchange experiences of rosarians from many parts of this country. The Programme Chairman welcomes slides and information from you to incorporate in this progressive undertaking.

Much thought and work has been done by your Board of Directors, but they need more help and information from you, the members. Please contact us and share your ideas and experiences.

BETTY BUDD

PRESIDENTS
of
 THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY
and its predecessor
 THE ROSE SOCIETY OF ONTARIO

1913-14-15	Mrs. Allen Baines
1916-17-18	Mrs. G. Graeme Adam
1919-20	Mr. Aubrey D. Heward
1921	Dr. A.H. Rolph
1922-3-4-5	Miss Helen L. Beardmore
1926-7	Mr. F. Barry Hayes, Sr.
1928-9	Mr. P.H. Mitchell
1930-31	Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose
1932-3	Mr. A.J. Webster
1934-5	Mr. P.L. Whytock
1936-7	Mr. A.J. Webster
1938-9	Mr. P.L. Whytock
1940	Mr. D.C. Patton
1941-2	Mr. A.A. Norton
1943-4-5	Activities Suspended
1946-7	Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose
1948-9	Mr. A.J. Webster
1950-51	Mr. F.F. Dufton
1952-3	Miss Mabel Stoakley
1954-5	Mrs. P.H. Marshall
1956-7	Mr. F.F. Dufton
1958-9	Mr. W.J. Keenan
1960-61	Mrs. J.H. Baillie
1962-3	Mr. Eric Billington
1964-5	Lieut.-Col. F.E. Goulding
1966-7	Mr. M.A. Cadsby, Q.C.
1968	Mr. O.E. Bowles
1969-70	Lieut.-Col. F.E. Goulding
1971-2	Mr. J.W. Whytock
1973-4	Mr. M.A. Cadsby, Q.C.
1975-6	Mr. Keith Laver
1977	Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky
1978-	Mrs. J.H. Budd

The Annual Meeting

MRS. BEA HUNTER, *Secretary*

THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Canadian Rose Society was held on Saturday, September 16th, 1978, at the Civic Garden Centre, Edwards Gardens, Don Mills, Ontario. The meeting was opened at 2:15 p.m. by the President, Mrs. Betty Budd.

Notice having been sent to all members by the Secretary in a letter dated July 18th, 1978, and a quorum of more than 25 members being present, the President declared the meeting to be regularly constituted in accordance with the Society's Constitution and By-Laws.

Upon a motion made by Mrs. S. Jupp and seconded by Mrs. B. Hunter, the minutes of the Annual Meeting held on Saturday, September 24th, 1977 and recorded in the 1978 Annual, were accepted as published.

The President called upon the Finance Committee Chairman, Mr. Frank Comper, to give his financial statement.

Rather than review the financial statement, Mr. Comper commented on the "Financial Health" of the Society over the last three years, as follows:

"At the end of September 1975, the General Operating account was approximately \$500.00 overdrawn. We received a special donation from Mrs. Margaret Brophy at the end of September 1976 in the amount of \$1,000.00, followed by a further donation of \$4,000.00 in the Spring. At the Annual Show in 1977, we netted a total of \$1,588.00, due to the efforts of Mrs. June Laver and Mrs. Betty Budd. At the Spring Flower Show this year, due to the efforts of Mrs. June Laver, the Society netted \$884.30, with all services being volunteered by members of the Society. A most important part of the income was derived from the publicity generated through the efforts of Mr. Joe Budd.

Revenue:	1976	\$2,731
	1977	2,506
	1978	3,195 to date, of which \$314.50 is still to be collected.

A new source of future revenue is the Life Membership:

1976	\$1,681 credit
1977	2,506 credit
1978	3,195 credit as of July 20, 1978.

At the present time, it is our intention to take into General Revenue at the end of each fiscal year, any amortized amount plus earned interest.

Rose Research & Education

1975	\$3,294
1976	4,174
1977	3,856 (after giving \$1,500.00 for the Guelph project)
1978	3,283

Up to this date, we have given \$3,000.00 to this new project. The Rose Research & Education Fund depends on donations from Directors and members who speak at and judge Rose Shows. During the last three years, this fund has stayed even (after the \$3,000 donation). Indulging in "money management" during the last fiscal period resulted in our receiving \$1,036 in interest. This year to July 20th, we have collected \$926 in interest. As yet we have no final figures for the National Show. Donations amounted to \$1,380, of which a \$100 commitment was received by Mrs. June Laver and the balance of \$1,280 by Mr. Joe Budd, of which \$650 has already been collected."

(There followed a brief discussion of the financial figures in the statement.) The President extended to Mr. Comper her sincere thanks for all his work and help and also extended her thanks to the previous Treasurer, Mr. Jim Whytock.

The President then called on Mr. Keith Laver, Chairman of the Nominating Committee for his report. Re-elected for a further term of 3 years are:

Mrs. B. Budd

Mr. J.H. Budd

Mr. K. Laver

Mr. W. J. Comper

Mr. Hal Price and Mr. Harry Duckworth were nominated as new directors. There being no further nominations from the floor, it was moved by Mr. Ross Linton and seconded by Mr. Alex Hunter that the nominations be closed. (Carried.) It was then moved by Mr. K. Laver and seconded by Mr. Robt. Keith that these nominations be accepted. (Carried.)

The President then addressed the meeting as follows:

“Being President of the Canadian Rose Society is a little like cultivating a rose garden — a mixture of hope, planning, apprehension, worry, thorns and joy. I, and my fellow Directors, have had our full share of all these this past year, and I am happy to say we have survived and like the Society itself, are in good health.

Membership: Mrs. Claire Finch, has been very active as Chairman of this important committee, whose members have gone to a great deal of effort to ensure that new members have been recruited and old members retained. Thank you, Claire. Our current membership is as follows:

Total Membership	973	Members at Large:	
Directors	20	Maritimes	22
Regional Directors	17	Quebec	36
Honourary Directors	9	Ontario	502
Life Members	57	Western Prov.	98
Affiliated Societies	69	U.S. & Foreign	88
Associate Members	46		
Sustaining Members	9		

Publications: This year’s Rose Annual lived up to all expectations raised by its editor’s first issue in 1977. George Roberts works all year to gather articles (and cajoles sometimes reluctant authors to produce them on time), edit and publish this excellent book. This is the major contact Rosarians have with one another in Canada and I think it is fulfilling the functions of information and advice excellently. Also, it is a very readable volume.

The Rosarian has had two editors this year — me — and then the other George — George Pagowski, who edited the Summer and Fall issues. Thank you, both George’s.

Both these publications have been under the chairmanship of Mr. Milton Cadsby, who was always there with a guiding hand and gave fully of his advice and experience.

Advertising: This is one of the most difficult reports to give, because I know how much this gentleman contributes to the Society. Let me just say that as Advertising Chairman my husband is tops, and with his Vice-Chairman, Frank Comper, brings in much-appreciated revenue. Thank you, both Joe and Frank.

Publicity: The Chairman of this committee, June Laver, works so hard and does so many things for the Society that I don’t know how

we could have done without her. She has made the general public and the gardening world aware of our existence, and organized and run the Canadian Rose Society's booth at the Spring Garden Club Show. At this venture, over 1,200 miniature rose bushes were sold and 43 new members recruited. She also organized the 2nd Fall Garden Tour this year in Mississauga. Although the weather was not of the best, this tour attracted twice the number of visitors as last year's, and brought the Society a profit of approximately \$300.00. Thank you, June.

Regional Directors: Chairman, Tommie Graham, has maintained contact with our Regional Directors in his excellent and quiet way — these are the directors we seldom see but hear from through Tommie who brings their views and news to the Board. Thank you, Tommie.

Rose Research & Education: Keith Laver wears several hats on our Board — he took over the Constitution Committee upon the resignation, due to ill health, of Dr. Colin Lock. He is our Nominating Chairman and heads the Rose Research & Education Committee. His knowledge and expertise are invaluable in this project and I have asked him to report to you the progress being made at the University of Guelph in the research being done on the search for a truly Canadian Rose. Keith."

"There is not a great deal to report. There has been \$5,500 received from the Dunnington-Grubb Foundation, together with \$1,500 from our fund which provides wages for a post-graduate student. The people at Guelph had worked with Mr. H.H. Marshall and we must take advantage of the work done out west. A bed of roses has been established at Guelph, including some 200 bushes from my own garden and they now have quite a good collection. The first year they did a literature review of all hybridizing taking place in the world to see what had been done. They are now collecting different varieties from around the world, including 90 new varieties of shrub roses. They have one good proven parent, namely, Peace, and another 6 or 7 good parents to start the hybridization program. They have obtained a greenhouse which must be moved indoors, and which is in addition to the use of a smaller one. Mr. H.H. Marshall reports two new floribunda type roses — J2 and J4 — which are very good. They need no hilling in the winter, are ever-blooming, do not have immense perfume *but* are absolutely hardy and everblooming. As yet, they are not named. The Society should encourage members to grow more roses such as this. The colours are deep red and lighter rosy red. J4 is quite short."

The President requested Mr. Laver's report be adopted and it was so moved by Mr. Hal Price and seconded by Mr. Alex Hunter. (Carried.)

The President's report continued:

"Thank you Keith. I would like to mention that the Fund Keith referred to is made up mainly of donations from society members who give judging and speaking fees, as well as commemorative donations.

Another of our Directors who looks after two committees is Bill Brennand. He makes sure that Cultural Advisory questions from our members are funnelled to the right expert and he is one of our Directors who liaise with the Royal Winter Fair. Thank you, Bill.

Gerry Walker joined the Board last year and he is responsible for requests for speakers. This is not the easy task it sounds and Gerry has successfully filled all these requests.

When it comes to judges, there is no one who knows them better than Bob Keith. He knows all that there is to know about running shows and judging. As the "C.B.C.'s Ontario and Quebec Gardener" he is known to thousands as well as to members of this Society. He is always willing to impart horticultural knowledge to anyone who asks. Once again, he is co-ordinating our annual Colour Slide Contest which is again being organized by the Calgary Rose Society who ran it last year with great success. The Board is very anxious for member societies in parts of Canada other than Southern Ontario to participate in running these contests and our thanks go to Calgary and to Bob Keith.

Our National Show this year was a unique venture. For the first time since I became a director, we held a two day show and we held it in one of Canada's more magnificent public buildings, the Scarborough Civic Centre. The success of this exhibition was due to the enthusiastic support of the Borough of Scarborough, your Board of Directors and Jerry Humeniuk and his Show Committee. Because of this, over five thousand visitors viewed the roses on display and enjoyed them, the music and the continuous programmes. *Rosarium* I was such a success that the Borough of Scarborough want us to return with another show. Another first on this occasion was the display sent from Montreal by the Jardin Botanique, along with two of their top horticulturists. The Jardin Botanique also would like the Canadian Rose Society to stage it's National Show in Montreal. Thank you Jerry, and your Committee, for all the hard work.

This was the year when our long-time secretary, Sheila Jupp,

decided to retire. As I mentioned at the Spring meeting, it was a much regretted decision because Sheila has been a Director, Show Chairman, active Rosarian as well as our link with all our members. We will miss her at the board table — her advice and help have been invaluable. Thank you again Sheila.

Her place as secretary has been taken by Bea Hunter who has proved to be as invaluable as her predecessor. We have been very fortunate with both ladies.

And talking of being fortunate, we certainly are today in having Audrey Meiklejohn convene this beautiful Fall Show. As one of Canada's foremost flower arrangers, she is well known and her special touch is evident today. Through a suggestion from John Bradshaw, I obtained blooms of the 1979 All American Rose Selections, Sundowner, Friendship and Paradise, from Conrad Pyle of West Grove, Pennsylvania. They were flown here yesterday and the arrangements of these newest blooms are the work of Audrey Meiklejohn.

Our newest director is Larry Loughheed of Scarborough, who joined the Board in the Spring. Nothing seems too much trouble for him, and we are grateful to him for the varied and onerous tasks he has performed.

One of the highlights of our meetings this year has been the programmes arranged by Programme Chairman, Ross Linton. His innovative approach to these meetings has provided us with some of our most enjoyable and instructive times. His conception of the continuous series of speakers, slide shows, demonstrations and rose draws was one of the great successes of that show. In addition, he has taken our collection of colour slides and grouped them into separate programmes which can be provided to societies anywhere in Canada.

Next year's National Show is scheduled to take place in the new Royal Botanical Gardens Headquarters building in Hamilton. We are looking forward to working with the Hamilton Rose Society and some members of this Board will be viewing the partially completed site of the show, in October.

I will now turn the meeting over to Ross, but before I do, I want to thank my fellow directors for their help and advice throughout the past year, and also thank the members at large for their support."

Mr. Ross Linton extended a sincere vote of thanks to the President. He then stated that we had hoped to have Mr. Hutton of Star Roses as guest speaker but he is now semi-retired and does not

do any public speaking. Mr. Linton followed with a Slide-Cassette report on the Slide Library and Slide Programs available to affiliated societies and members. At the moment, preparations are in progress to develop a programme by eminent rosarians and horticulturalists, including Mr. Bob Keith, Mr. Sam McGredy and Mr. John Bradshaw.

After viewing the show, members and visitors enjoyed a social hour, with refreshments provided by our young hostesses, Misses Jennifer and Ann Linton and Kim Jennings.

THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS
FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1978

General Account Balance Sept. 30, 1978		\$ 6,113.41
RECEIPTS		
Membership Dues	11,024.50	
Membership — Life Amortized	507.38	
(A) National Rose Show	2,299.88	
(B) Spring Flower Show	3,794.14	
Special Events	342.34	
Publications — Advertising	3,122.63	
General Sales	125.50	
C.R.S. Pins	35.50	
Exchange, Bank Charges (Net)	79.40	
Bank Interest	650.35	21,981.62
		<hr/>
DISBURSEMENTS		28,095.03
National Rose Show	3,010.61	
Spring Flower Show	2,760.39	
Publishing — Rose Annual	5,693.03	
Publishing — Rosarian	4,627.22	
Association Memberships	45.00	
Honorarium (Secretary)	845.00	
Medals & Trophies	358.67	
Members Services	51.22	
Printing and Stationery	1,261.30	
Office Supplies and Equipment	1,239.20	
Postage	951.01	
Rent and Storage	1,067.00	
Miscellaneous	44.00	21,953.65
		<hr/>
		6,141.38
		<hr/>
Bank Balances, Sept. 30, 1978		1,141.38
Term Deposit Receipts		5,000.00
		<hr/>
Balance, Sept. 30, 1978		6,141.38
		<hr/>
LIFE MEMBERSHIP:		
Balance, Sept. 30, 1977		2,956.32
Donations Received	1,250.00	
Bank Interest	270.70	1,520.70
		<hr/>
		4,477.02
Amortized to General Account		507.38
		<hr/>
		3,969.64
		<hr/>
Bank Balance, Sept. 30, 1978		469.64
Term Deposit Receipts		3,500.00
		<hr/>
Balance, Sept. 30, 1978		3,969.64
		<hr/>
ROSE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION FUND:		
Balance, Sept. 30, 1977		3,856.32
Donations Received	708.89	
Bank Interest	260.87	969.76
		<hr/>
		4,826.08
Research Donation to Guelph University		1,500.00
		<hr/>
		3,326.08
		<hr/>
Bank Balance, Sept. 30, 1978		326.08
Term Deposit Receipts		2,000.00
Dominion of Canada Bond		1,000.00
		<hr/>
Balance, Sept. 30, 1978		3,326.08
		<hr/>

Note (A) does not include \$550.00 in contributions outstanding Sept. 30, 1978 or \$339.50 included in Publication's Revenue.

Note (B) Plus \$537.50 membership dues paid at this event.

J.W. Whytock }
F.N. Comper } *Auditors*
Toronto, Ontario
February 23rd, 1979

W.J. Comper
Treasurer

1978 National Rose Show

SCARBOROUGH CIVIC CENTRE

SCARBOROUGH, ONTARIO

JUNE 24-25, 1978

MAJOR AWARD WINNERS

Best Rose in Show (Touch of Venus)	Mrs. J. Humeniuk
Best White or Near White (Touch of Venus)	Mrs. J. Humeniuk
Best Pink or Pink Blend (Peter Frankenfeld)	Mrs. J. Humeniuk
Best Red (Red Lion)	Mrs. W.A. Risebrough
Best Grandiflora (Montezuma)	Mrs. J. Humeniuk
Best Floribunda (Iceberg)	Mr. C. Wehrfritz
Best Miss Canada	Mr. R.G. Whitlock
Best Miniature (Starina)	Mrs. J. Humeniuk
Grand Sweepstakes Award	Mrs. J. Humeniuk
Best Decorative Arrangement	Mrs. J. Humeniuk
Best English Box	Mrs. J. Humeniuk
W.J. Keenan Challenge Bowl (3 H.T. Blooms)	Mr. R.G. Whitlock
Paul B. Saunders Memorial Challenge Trophy (6 H.T. Blooms)	Mr. R. Linton, Q.C.
P.L. Whytock Challenge Trophy (Floribunda or Polyantha Exhibit)	Mr. W. Lemaire
H.M. Eddie Challenge Trophy (Canadian-originated shrub or climbing rose)	Mrs. V. Bakes
Henry Birks Challenge Trophy (6 Fully-Open Blooms of H.T. or Grandiflora)	Mrs. J. Humeniuk
CRS Bronze Medals:	
Specimen H.T.'s	Mrs. J. Humeniuk
Fully-Open Specimen H.T. or Grandiflora (Single Bloom)	Mr. S. Else
Fully-Open Specimen H.T.'s or Grandifloras (Collection of 3 Blooms)	Mrs. A. Meiklejohn
Grandifloras	Miss D. Caray
Climbers	Mr. F. Comper
Airborne Exhibits	Mrs. J. Kamp
Frederick F. Dufton Memorial Challenge Trophy (Cycle of Bloom)	Mrs. J. Birkbeck
R.N.R.S. Bronze Medal (Floribundas)	Mr. C. Wehrfritz
Ella Barnes Memorial Challenge Trophy (Hybrid Perpetual)	Mrs. J. Laver
C.T. Wilson Challenge Trophy (Miniatures)	Mrs. W.A. Risebrough
Mrs. Campbell Reaves Memorial Vase (Fragrant Roses)	Mrs. J. Humeniuk
Roseholme Challenge Trophy (Fragrant Roses)	Mrs. A. West
Henry Bertram Memorial Trophy (Fragrant Roses)	Mr. M.A. Cadsby, Q.C.
Col. W.G. McKendrick Challenge Trophy (Novice Exhibitors)	Mrs. R. Crawford
Hooper Trophy (Juniors)	Miss M. Finch
Mayor of Scarborough's Special Award for Decorative Entries	Mrs. G. Mentis

My Favourite Rose Book

WITH THE ever-increasing volume of literature to choose from, we thought our members might be interested in learning the opinions of various people concerning their favourite rose book. We therefore invited a selected group to write on the subject and their contributions proved very interesting. The books chosen range from the classical to the practical so that the selection is not only enlightening but also enjoyable in terms of reflecting on what has been the contribution of writers on roses to the world of literature and art. Such thoughts certainly lend depth to an occupation which also includes such mundane activities as digging, clipping and hoeing.

Unfortunately, some of the books mentioned are not in print which means that you may have to rely on libraries or private collections but for those who are interested in acquiring their own copy, there is the added interest of exploring second-hand book stores and who knows where that may lead.

We have also taken the opportunity of appending our own list of reading material which encompasses those books which are more readily available through regular booksellers.

E.F. ALLEN:

"The Genus Rosa"
By Allen Willmott

THE OXFORD English Dictionary defines "favourite" as "regarded with special favour". However, a favourite book must also be one which is referred to frequently so I commenced my search by making a short list of the six titles which I have taken from my bookshelves most often during the last year. They make a strangely assorted collection:-

1. "Modern Roses 7", 1969.
2. "Shrub Roses of Today", 2nd edition, Graham Thomas, 1974.
3. "Roses", Leonard Hollis, 1974.
4. "Rosen Zeitung", Strassheim, Vol. 1-7, 1886-1892, the only ones in my library and bound in one volume.
5. "Flora of the USSR", Vol X, V.L. Komarov, 1941, the English translation, Jerusalem 1971.
6. "The Genus Rosa," Ellen Willmott, 1914.

The O.E.D. criterion enabled me to place Ellen Willmott first with Graham Thomas a close runner-up.

Canadian rosarians may object to my choosing a book no longer in print but "The Genus Rosa," in two handsome folio volumes, is available in most university libraries and good copies are on offer by specialist booksellers in England. When I was an undergraduate Heffers of Cambridge offered me a splendid copy for £15 but I fear that the current price is now closer to £300. One bookseller friend has decried it recently as "the most magnificent work on roses since that by Redouté published in Paris a century before. The production cost many thousands of pounds, and owing to this large cost, can never be reprinted".

A major attraction of this work lies in the illustrations, namely 130 full-page plates in colour after drawings by Alfred Parsons R.A. These are not perhaps all of equal value and many have lost a great deal in reproduction but the best are very fine indeed and give me much pleasure. In fact I would be so bold as to place the original coloured drawing of *Rosa rubrifolia* as superior to the finest of Redouté's painting of roses. I am able to make this interesting comparison because the Royal Horticultural Society own all the original drawings and these have been bound in a wonderful copy of the book facing the appropriate coloured reproductions.

So much for the plates; what of the text? The invaluable historical introduction and all the botanical descriptions, in both Latin and English, are by J.G. Baker, of Kew. I imagine that he also was responsible for the almost excessively comprehensive illustrated glossary of botanical terms. The remainder of the text is by Ellen Willmott herself and she was fortunate in having many knowledgeable and helpful friends such as Canon Ellacombe of Bitton, Professor Sargeant of the Arnold Arboretum and Charles Wolley-Dod of Cheshire.

In these two volumes Ellen Willmott reviews the entire genus *Rosa* as it was known to botanists and gardeners of the Western World 64 years ago. The author herself wrote with some justification in the preface as follows:-

"I have . . . taken great pains to ensure accuracy and to verify and give references for every statement I have made".

I wonder how many rose authors of today could make this claim?

These references are some of the most valuable features of the book

as are also the quotations from often obscure journals or unpublished diaries. Thus, under *R. gigantea*, we learn that the Manipur form, which Sir George Watt described as *R. macrocarpa*, had flowers which were "distinctly yellow" and that the "fleshy hip or fruit is eaten by the Nagas, becomes as large as a small apple, and is smooth, glabrous, yellow and sweetly scented".

A fine test of Alfred Parsons' discerning eye is provided by the plate of *R. beggeriana*, in which leaflets infected by Black Spot are clearly visible. This species is certainly susceptible to this disease but I know of no more recent rose book in which this information is given.

Occasionally the artist has been given the wrong rose to paint and none of the following is correct:-

Page 341 *R. centifolia* p. 349 *R. centifolia albo-muscosa*
p. 417 *R. villosa (R. mollis)* p. 421 *R. tomentosa*

North American readers should note that, on p. 198, the rose depicted as *R. virginiana alba* would now be called *R. carolina alba* Rehder, while *R. humilis* Marsh., p. 201, would now be included in *R. carolina* L.

In the Addendum the decription of *R. adenoclada* Lévl., p. 517, does not tally with the accompanying drawing.

These are relatively small corrections in such a monumental and rewarding publication.

THEO MAYER:

"A Book About Roses"
By Dean Hole

As I look at the rose books which grace my shelves, I am amazed at the number of volumes which have been written about this wonderful flower. Literally hundreds in English alone have been issued since the beginning of the nineteenth century. For the modern books published in the last twenty years I have, of course, respect; they are slickly produced; many are profusely illustrated in natural colour and all contain up-to-date information for the rose hobbyist. However, my heart goes out to the works that were written during Victoria's reign, that glorious period of England's development and achievement (1). Possessing a charm which their successors lack,

(1) For a detailed account of Victorian rose books see my article in the 1970 Rose annual of the Royal National Rose Society, entitled "Victorian Rose Literature." (pp. 139-148). I have used part of this article as the basis for this discussion of Dean Hole's book.

they are delightful to peruse, and, as they remind us of a less hurried age, comforting to contemplate. Books by Rivers, Paul, Cranston and the other greats of the day still make for fascinating reading, but of the more than 500 volumes about the Queen of Flowers in my collection, none has given me greater pleasure than the classic "A Book About Roses" by S. Reynolds Hole.

Dean Hole — it is by this appellation that he is always affectionately known — led a long and richly rewarding life spanning nearly 85 years (1819-1904)(2). He was active in founding the National (now the Royal National) Rose Society in 1876 and promoted the Rose Show. A horticulturist with a passion for the rose, he personally grew nearly four thousand bushes. In addition he was an outstanding preacher and humanitarian who personally investigated the working conditions of the poor. A writer on many different subjects, he contributed regularly to *Punch* and counted the great novelist William Makepeace Thackeray among his friends. He was then a complete man, but, of all his accomplishments, the one that will endear him forever to rose lovers was the penning, while in vigorous middle age, of his "A Book About Roses".

It was in 1869 that this little book first appeared on the shelves of London dealers and it rapidly became a "hit" as edition followed edition. In 1870 the second and third appeared; by 1880 the seventh had rolled from the presses; 1900 saw the seventeenth edition and, in 1904, the year of the author's death, the twenty-first impression reached the public. Many reprints and translations further attest to the popularity of this work whose appeal no other horticultural book has been able to equal. The Dean realized a success of which his great library contemporaries, such as Browning and Kipling, could well have been proud.

In some ways, I suppose, it is difficult to account for the amazing success of the Dean's book. To be sure it contains advice on the selection of varieties, as well as suggestions for their proper arrangement and cultivation, and excellent material on the exhibiting of our favourite flower; but other works by noted rosarians (for example William Paul's "The Rose Garden") include more explicit information on the culture of the rose. However, the Dean possessed a charisma which these other experts lacked, and wrote with a facility that must have been their envy. But, if one word could be used to describe this wonderful book, it would be LOVE, a passionate love of the rose

(2) For an excellent biography of Dean Hole see Betty Massingham's "Turn of the Fountains"; London, Victor Gollancz Ltd., 1974.

which shines through every page from the celebrated opening sentence ("He who would have beautiful roses in his garden must have beautiful roses in his heart.") right through to the delightful concluding chapter on a Rose Show.

Sparkling and vibrant, the Dean's prose style delights the reader. Wit abounds in Hole's discussion of his topic as, when giving short shrift to the lazy as he always did, he remarks, "As a rule the amateur rosarian has made about as much progress as George III with his fiddle." While shallowness, affectation or ignorance brought such biting aphorisms from his pen, he could also be most charitable to those who were sincere and industrious in their efforts. He had great praise for a Nottingham Working Men's Rose Show that he judged, and informs us — his clerical collar is showing here — that these poor people were able to accomplish so much "by keeping away from the beershops."

To repeat, it is love that makes the book go round. All roses the Dean loved, but in particular "Gloire de Dijon", "Maréchal Niel" and, as a class, the Hybrid Perpetuals (their repeat flowering represented a great breakthrough for Victorian rose growers) of which "Charles Lefèvre" was the apple of his eye. The following sentence from the Dean's classic keynotes the theme of the book and expresses a sentiment with which, I am sure, we all concur:

"I have always believed that the happiness of mankind might be increased by encouraging that love of a garden, that love of the beautiful which is innate in us all."

"A Book About Roses" has given me many hours of pleasurable reading. In this age of pressures and stress I find its charm soothing, and I hope that Canadian readers of this article will be able to share my enjoyment. Early editions of Hole's work are now scarce and expensive, but there have been so many reprints that patient browsing in a few secondhand book stores should turn up a copy. I hope that you find one and that it delights you as much as it has me.

H.H. MARSHALL:

"Modern Roses 7"

*Compiled by The International Registration Authority
for Roses, The American Rose Society and
The McFarland Company.*

When I received the request to write about my favourite rose book, my first reaction was "I have none". However, in thinking it over, I

find there is one I use more than any other. There doesn't seem to be a recipe book for growing roses on the Prairies nor does it seem likely one will be written soon. Writers like to eat, among other bad habits, and the few rose growers on the Prairies would be a small market for an expensive book.

The unsatisfactory status of roses on the Prairies is the reason I am involved in rose breeding. Useful information for a rose breeder can be gleaned from periodicals that deal with roses, flowers, or general plant breeding. At times there is a need for species descriptions from botany manuals. Unfortunately, the book I use most often is out of print at present. It is 'Modern Roses 7' compiled by the International Registration Authority for Roses, the American Rose Society, and the McFarland Company, published by the latter.

'Modern Roses 7' is intended to serve as an international checklist of all registered rose names and those recognized as registered by inclusion in 'Modern Roses 6'. It also contains much other information useful to a breeder. The preface by R.C. Allen explains the need for registration and the procedure to follow in registering a new rose. There is, of course, an explanation of what can be found in the book.

Names may be rejected by the International Registration Centre. Obviously the same name should not be used for more than one rose cultivar. Closely similar names will also be rejected as will very long, complicated names or those that resemble scientific names. A name may be re-used if there is evidence that the original cultivar is extinct. Which names have been used now becomes important, and 449 pages are devoted to a listing of over 12,000 names. The book concludes with a list of the names and addresses of about 1400 persons or organizations who have bred or introduced new roses.

Besides names, 'Modern Roses 7' also lists classification, breeder, or introducer, year of introduction, frequently parentage, a short description and sometimes the chromosome number. Most species are described briefly. Further breeding information can be assembled by tracing parentages. One is soon impressed by how frequently some cultivars appear among parents of new introductions. It is useful to know of characters found in the parents of any cultivar chosen as a parent. It can also serve as a check on correct naming of newly received plants.

'Modern Roses 7' is a good reference but it does contain errors. One would hardly expect otherwise in a book compiled from the individual contributions of hundreds of persons from many

countries. Characters such as classification, colour, form, and disease resistance are certain to be seen differently by different people. They may also differ due to climatic effects. Parentages have been withheld, assumed or misquoted for a variety of reasons. Some are genetically improbable or impossible.

Even with its blemishes, 'Modern Roses 7' is a valuable reference for rose breeders and for rose enthusiasts. It is to be hoped that it can be up-dated, and reprinted soon, for it is now ten years since it was printed.

DR. A.C. MEKDECI:

"The Dictionary of Roses in Color"

By S. Millar Gault & Patrick M. Syngé.

My favourite Rose Book is unquestionably 'THE DICTIONARY OF ROSES IN COLOR' by S. Millar Gault and Patrick M. Syngé. I like it best for reasons that include:—

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever". The photography-artwork is so beautiful that one gets the feeling that a copy of this book should be in the waiting room of every dentist's office, to replace pain with pleasure even in those patients who don't care for roses. The problem is this book is *much too beautiful*, and very soon someone would be tempted to take it. They would have to desist however, even if only because it is difficult to slide a book that measures 24 cms. x 31 cms. into one's pocket or purse unnoticed. The pictures are a joy to behold: the cover alone boasts 76 colour photos of roses; plus 506 more to embellish the book itself. Since 'every picture is worth a thousand words', these alone merit the word 'Dictionary' in the title.

'Catalogue Shopping' These days, fewer and fewer nurseries produce catalogues that show all their roses in colour, and those that do feature pictures of blooms that probably won the ribbon for 'Queen of the Show' by being so exceptionally brilliantly hued! When the average rose-grower, including myself, buys and grows these, any resemblance to the roses in the pictures is strictly coincidental. As for those catalogues that don't feature pictures, they often compensate by using the most impressive adjectives, even if the meaning is obscure. Suppose a novice sees a new rose described as having a colour called NEYRON ROSE, should they first run out and buy a plant of "Paul Neyron" and grow it to observe the colour of their 'Neyron' Rose? A better idea is to look in this book! Also, if one rose is described as Tyrian purple and another as Parma violet, are the

colours identical? History books tell us the people of Tyre made purple dyes, and later, exported them to Rome for edging the white togas of the patricians. So Tyrian purple is Roman purple, but is Roman purple anywhere close to Parma violet? We are so close and yet so far! For Roman purple is lavishly featured in several great Hollywood movies, but to see a picture of Parma violet one must look up all the tints of Tintoretto and all the other great Italian artists. Finally one has the answer — Roman purple is ‘royal’ purple, while Parma violet has blue and grey tones — but the easiest way would have been to look in the ‘Dictionary of Roses’. Of course the other alternative to escape far-away adjectives is to buy one’s roses in the supermarket, but then there is *sub rosa* the worst problem of all, that is, the Rose they *substitute* in the package for the one it says you’re buying. They compensate for this by descriptions of the Rose on the package that are at best too brief and, at worst, absent. Obviously, these packagers of roses give Gertrude Stein’s ‘A Rose is a Rose is a Rose’ too literal a meaning. Still, I’m not saying one should never buy a few supermarket roses. *Fear of fear is the fear to fear of*. Chances of getting the correct rose are better than 50/50, so chance a few!

Nostalgic ‘Old Roses’ All these are listed, including two special favourites which I grow in my garden: ‘Belle de Crecy’ and ‘Cardinal Richelieu’. The rose called ‘Belle of Crecy’ (who was Madame de Pompadour) is fast and loose when in bloom, but has the charm and constitution to stay a perennial favourite. The rose called ‘Cardinal Richelieu’ grows with more intent on appearing ‘*born to the purple*’, than the wearing of red tones.

‘Serious’ Rose Growing (e.g. for exhibition or amateur hybridising.) People like myself who have a deep love of roses, (“My *new* Roses are my *new* *Roses* are my *Neurosis*”, my wife says repeatedly.), probably already own this book, so need no further description. Let me just add that both known parents of each rose are listed, and also, its height. All the expected chapters are here (ranging from pruning and pest control to propagation), and also one more that is a real bonus — “Plants to associate with Roses”. Hence this book is the *most* favoured in my library, where all rose books are favourites. For attempting to grow the ‘absolutely perfect rose’, with whorls and whorls of five petals, is as tricky a thing as dancing to the whirl of a waltz by Tchaikovsky, written in five/sixth time (as in his Fifth Symphony), sounding sweet and simple, yet elusively ephemeral!

LOIS WILSON:

"The Charm of Old Roses"

By Nancy Steen

"The Best of Redoutés Roses"

Published by Viking, New York.

"The Canadian Rose Annual"

I am not a grower of roses for two reasons. A massive, 200 year old oak tree completely canopies our city garden, making it too shady to grow roses well, and our country garden in Muskoka is just a large lump of the PreCambrian Shield where nothing but bracken grows really well.

But roses delight me and because of my work in writing and broadcasting I have read dozens of books and talked to hundreds of experts to learn about roses.

My delight about roses leads me to write of rose books that are a pleasure to own and to read: Nancy Steen's THE CHARM OF OLD ROSES (A.H. & A.W. Reed, Auckland, New Zealand, 1966) and THE BEST OF REDOUTES ROSES, (Viking, New York, 1960).

My need for invaluable and correct information for my own work leads me to write of your superb CANADIAN ROSE ANNUAL. I commend all three to you for different reasons.

"THE CHARM OF OLD ROSES."

Nancy Steen and I met over a beautiful pink rosebud in her husband's buttonhole. It happened in Auckland, New Zealand where my husband, a C.A., was on official business and had taken me along as excess baggage. The Steens — Nancy's husband is also a C.A. — attended a dinner given for us and because of the lovely buttonhole, we jumped immediately into rose talk.

The next day I visited the Steen's garden in Remeura, filled with their superb collection of roses in full bloom and full fragrance. Some were old, some new. Nancy's book was to come out that year and she later sent me a copy of the first edition. I can recommend it to everyone whether they grow no roses, old roses or any roses, for it is a joy to read. Nancy interweaves history and anecdote with practical words on how to grow old roses well. She and her husband spent years collecting and cultivating their old roses, many of them from stock brought to New Zealand by early whalers and missionaries,

farmers and gold miners. Strangely, roses are not indigenous to New Zealand yet they flourish there as I have seldom seen elsewhere.

She writes of the Gallicas, Damasks, Moss Roses and Bourbons, Chinas and Musks with affection and knowledge of their needs and there is a whole fascinating chapter on "The Rose of the Painters, *Rosa centifolia*." She tells, in an intriguing anecdote, of French rose breeders, after the Revolution, seeking favors of great men by naming roses after them. But if their fortunes changed, the roses had to be re-named. Hence, after the Battle of Waterloo, the sweet pink China rose, 'Napoleon' became 'Madness of Corsica'. Probably necessary, but a terrible name for a rose.

A special dividend are the illustrations. Photographs in full color are vibrant and alive, beautifully reproduced and the delicate pencil sketches done by Nancy herself are pure treasure.

"THE BEST OF REDOUTES ROSES"

This is a large book with twenty-nine plates of the finest of Redouté's paintings of roses, so well reproduced they would make beautiful framed pictures. Redouté was called "The Raphael of Flowers" and roses were to bring him fame. He was the most prolific flower painter of his time, and the official painter for the Empress Joesphine whose collection of two hundred and fifty varieties of roses in her gardens at Malmaison was unique.

Redoutés roses are painted with such precision and care that you can almost feel the velvet of their petals and smell their fragrance: he has even shown the cut-off stems where they were disbudded. He was not only a fine painter, but a persistent one, for in his search for the best methods of reproduction, he journeyed to London to learn a new method of stipple engraving, brought it back to France and with a handpicked team of engravers and the foremost colour printers of his day, provided the plates for the reproduction of his beautiful paintings.

My favorite in this collection is the delicate pale pink, deep pink-centered *Rosa muscosa multiplex*, a full-flowered double, and often, the French notes say, as much as three "pouces" (inches) wide. My pleasure in THE BEST OF REDOUTÉS ROSES is the beauty of the plates and perhaps it proves, when you match it with my words about THE CHARM OF OLD ROSES, that I am an old-rose fan. True. (The hyphen is important since the "old" applies to the rose, not the writer!)

"THE CANADIAN ROSE ANNUAL"

As a horticultural journalist, I have depended all through the years, on the correct, practical and often inspired information in the Annual. It is up-to-date, versatile and covers the Canadian field as no other publication does.

It is fine and dandy to read about growing glorious roses in England, or Tyler, Texas, but for growing glorious roses well in your own Canadian garden, you need the information in the Annual. Each Editor, over the years, has gathered a remarkable collection of articles, both for good reading and helpfulness and I here congratulate them.

Most of all, I could not have written about roses for Canada without the Regional News and The Clearing House. Long may they live!

For readers in Metropolitan Toronto, if you have trouble locating a copy of THE CHARM OF OLD ROSES, or THE BEST OF REDOUTES ROSES, you will find my copies in the Library of the Civic Garden Centre where you may read them free of charge, or if you are a member of the Centre, borrow them to take home for a period.

PERCY H. WRIGHT:

"The Old Shrub Roses"

By Graham Stuart Thomas

My best loved book about roses is "The Old Shrub Roses," by Graham Stuart Thomas, first published in 1955 by J.M. Dent and Sons, London. The author, an English rose enthusiast with whom I corresponded in the 1960's, spares no pains to give an account of the evolution of the modern roses and of the sources of the various genes which have gone into enriching the "gene pool" that today rose breeders dip into every time they seek to make a further improvement. Back in the 1930's when I was taking science classes at the University of Saskatchewan, genetics was my favorite subject. My interest in genetics as a whole and the genetics of roses has deepened hand in hand, each reinforcing the other. It is natural, therefore, that a book on the history of rose species and their hybrids should be my first choice among books about roses and their charm.

The infusion of genes of Persian Yellow (*Rosa foetida*) into the Hybrid Teas provides us with a most interesting example of how species can be bred together and yet fertility retained. I quote one sentence in which Graham Thomas takes note of this event and its

importance. On page 33 he writes, "It was indeed a revolution, not surpassed in rose history for a hundred years, when our modern rose began to develop flame and yellow tints due to the influence of *Rosa foetida*". Today this assertion seems like an understatement, for what a lot of pleasure we should be without, if the roses of the present were confined to the color range between white and red! I assume that the slight tints of yellow in Tea roses hardly count.

Unfortunately, with the color breaks came increased susceptibility to the dread disease, blackspot. So it happens that today some of our most prominent rose breeders are making it a prior aim to bring back the immunity which certain primitive species possessed.

If one can make a criticism of the book of my choice, it is that it gives too much detail for the rapid reader. One thing is sure, however, that anyone who is interested in the origination of still better roses — which for Canadian growers chiefly means more hardiness — should own and treasure Graham Thomas's definitive volume. I'd call it his life work, except that he has written a sequel which I am sure it is now my interest to acquire.

Included in the chapters are very considerable extracts from notes by Dr. C.C. Hurst F.L.S. of Cambridge University, England. He can be described as the first fully trained geneticist who gave livelong attention to roses and their relationships. In spite of the fact that I disagree with him on one very fundamental theory, I appreciate his work and enjoy reading his contributions. The reader will probably agree with me that the pages devoted to him are the most valuable in the volume.

Does one have to be especially interested in "old" roses in order to peruse this book with pleasure? I say no, but do agree that one must be interested in the story of the transformation of the original single wild roses to the magnificent and exquisitely colored hybrid teas of today. Roses exhibit one of the major triumphs of plant breeding. The gains, of course, were gradual, with some buried in antiquity, but many, many rose enthusiasts contributed to them.

For your reading pleasure:

"Roses" — P. Coats (Octopus Books Ltd., London, Eng.)

"The Pocket Encyclopaedia of Roses" — H. Edland (Blandford Press, London, Eng.)

"Roses for Canadian Gardens" — R.A. Fillmore (Ryerson Press)

- "The Complete Book of Miniature Roses" — C.M. Fitch
(Hawthorne Books)
- "The Rose" — R. Genders (Hale, London, Eng.)
- "Roses for Small Gardens" — C.E. Lucas Phillips (Pam Books)
- "A Family of Roses" — S. McGredy and S. Jennett (Garden Book
Club, London, Eng.)
- "Growing Better Roses" — F.J. Nisbet (A.A. Knopf, N.Y.)
- "For Love of a Rose" — A. Ridge (Faber & Faber, London, Eng.)
- "The Rockwells' Complete Book of Roses" — F.F. Rockwell and
E.C. Grayson (Doubleday, N.Y.)
- "Anyone Can Grow Roses; the Plant Doctor's Rose Book" —
C. Westcott (Collier Books, N.Y.)
- "In Praise of Roses" — H. Wheatcroft (Barrie & Jenkins, London,
Eng.)
- "So you Want to Grow Roses" — V.P. Wright (Barre Publishers)



ROSAMUNDE (Floribunda)
(Kordes '78)

Social History of Roses

JOHN BRADSHAW

*'Reign endless, Rose! for fair you are.
Nor heaven reserves a fairer thing'
Herman Melville, "A Rose or Two."*

1979 has been designated — The Year of the Rose, A salute to the Rose, the living symbol of love, friendship and peace.

Roses have been growing on this earth much longer than most people imagine. We've known for the past number of years that they have been around for 35,000,000 years. A fossilized rose, found at Crooked River, Oregon, scientifically established that this aristocrat of the garden is at least that old. However, other Paleobotanists have taken it back to the Cretaceous Age 70,000,000 years ago. This makes the rose far older than any known civilization. Man's oldest ancestor discovered so far is believed to be about 4½ million years old.

The rose has been a favourite of royalty ever since there were kings and queens. The legendary King Midas grew them in his garden. As early as 410 B.C. Herodotus wrote in glowing terms about a rose with 60 petals. In 77 A.D. Pliny, one of the world's first botanists and garden writers catalogued 12 different varieties in his classic Roman book, "Natural History". He even admonished his readers to dig the beds deeply enough to accommodate spreading roots, even as garden writers do today.

Both the Romans and the Greeks made vases by the hundreds of thousands, but didn't place any flowers such as roses in them. They used these containers for storing grain, wine and water.

It was the Romans that gave roses a real place in the gardening world and civilization itself. They went overboard with the use of rose blossoms and petals, particularly in the declining years of the Roman Empire. Their use of them was lavish and fantastic. Roses were strewn on banquet tables, couches, floors, streets and even on lakes.

Nero and Cleopatra used roses so prolifically that they made the Rose Bowl Flower Parade seem like a village flower show. Of the twelve varieties grown at that time, probably the most important was the familiar Cabbage Rose. The wonder is that they could have produced enough roses to supply the demand. Emperor Nero once

spent the equivalent of \$85,000 dollars on one imperial banquet. That same amount of money would have bought at least a million donkeys.

Members of the Roman aristocracy used roses so prolifically that nurseries were started in Egypt to grow them. They invented the world's first double sailing ship to transport the roses from Alexandria to Rome. The double sail technique worked so well that they were often able to deliver them from Egypt to Rome in five days.

There's a famous Roman Mosaic of the second century A.D. which was found at Hadrian's villa near Tivoli and is now in the Vatican Museum. Just as important as its antiquity is the fact that it's the first representation of a bowl of mixed flowers in history. The basket holds roses, narcissus, Roman hyacinths, a double anemone, tulips, red carnations, and a blue morning glory.

George Rose, the secretary of All-America Rose Selections suggests we remember the 'begats' in the Book of Genesis in determining the origination of our modern roses. He goes on to point out that very briefly, our garden roses came into being in the following manner.

Originally all of our garden roses came from the species or wild kinds.

Cross species — and you have a new hybrid type of rose.

Cross this type — and you have another new type, etc.

Rosarians now believe that *Rosa gallica*, the Adam of roses native to the western hemisphere, crossed with *Rosa moschata* begat the Autumn Damask. *Rosa gallica* crossed with *Rosa canina* begat Alba and *Rosa phoenicia* begat Damask. The Damask crossed with Alba begat Centifolia and on and on — begat after begat.

All these western hemisphere crosses yielded roses that were annual bloomers with the exception of Autumn Damask. Strange as it may seem, there are no rose species native to any land areas south to the Equator. In the late 1700's botanists discovered everblooming roses growing in the gardens of sub-tropical China. Because of their tea-like fragrance they were known as Tea Roses. When the Chinese Tea Rose was crossed with *gallica* descendents, the first result was Bourbon. Bourbon crossed with a Tea, begat Hybrid Perpetual, the latter crossed back to Tea, begat Hybrid Tea and there you have it. The geneology of the modern Hybrid Tea is involved with so many begats that to read it is just like scanning the first part of the Book of Genesis and just about as meaningful to the average person.

Modern Roses have generally been conceded to have had their

start with the Empress Josephine, consort of Napoleon. During the last five years of the 18th century she bought a rambling house and estate near the tranquil village of Rueil, some sixteen kilometres from Paris. It had been badly neglected for years and the gardens and parkland all about it had become almost a wilderness. While Napoleon was away on one of his many military campaigns, the 'ordinary house' became a charming and most unusual residence, the beautiful Malmaison. Josephine wanted none of the formality of the Versailles Gardens, and chose the natural quality of the English gardens of that period. She even had a hothouse built which contained statues and lovely velvet divans which was more like a living room than a greenhouse. Here she was able to grow exotic and beautiful flowers which brought back memories of a happy carefree childhood spent on the Caribbean Island of Martinique.

In the early 1800's when Napoleon divorced her on the pretext of needing a male heir, she retired to Malmaison and turned to horticulture as a solace for her unhappiness. She assembled the leading hybridizers of the day at Malmaison, and sponsored their experiments to develop new strains and varieties of roses and other flowers. In 1795 French nurseries listed 27 varieties of roses in their catalogues and by 1827 there were over 2,000.

Josephine spent a fortune on the project, collecting all the known roses of the world for the gardens at Malmaison. Despite the bitterness of the war between France and England, British men-of-war would allow French ships to pass through their blockade when they carried rose plants for Josephine. She died an untimely death in 1814, but many of the roses that came into being because of her interest, are still with us.

Blind Wood—Its Causes

DR. MERLIN L. COOPER

Cincinnati, Ohio

(Editorial Comment:

The phenomenon of blind shoots has been a source of interest to myself and my wife for some time, not least because of the absence of comment on a fairly common occurrence in any of the better-known works of reference on rose culture. Having expressed this thought to Ross Linton, he produced the following article from the American Rose Annual. Since it is several years since this was written, I contacted a number of authorities and institutions who might have done some work on the subject, only to draw a complete blank. It therefore seems to represent the current state of knowledge.

However, it also confirms our own experience which is that one of the major causes of blind shoots is damaged wood. It seems prone to happen early in the season and if this is your experience, you should examine the main shoot for evidence of deterioration. It is a great temptation when pruning in the spring to leave lightly-damaged wood on the bush. This is a mistake, since it will never rejuvenate and only diverts nourishment away from other growth which can make better use of it. It is recommended therefore that if you do encounter blind shoots you treat them as a symptom of physiological malfunction and carefully examine the bush to determine the cause. As the article points out, damaged wood may not be the only reason but should be a prime suspect, particularly on a bush which has been performing normally. *G. C. R.*)

Each year the development of blind laterals on some varieties of Hybrid Teas in my rose garden, stimulates a continued interest in the CAUSE, and I continue to wonder why some plants produce an occasional or few or many or even 100 percent blind laterals devoid of blooms. I have asked numerous rosarian friends, "What is the cause?", and invariably the answer is "The cause is not known".

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Such an answer is not only not satisfying, but it is sufficiently irritating to stimulate continued observation and study of this phenomenon.

During the past 20 years I have observed every bush of the different varieties of Hybrid Teas in my garden for the development of blind laterals, and have made the following observations:

1. Blind laterals are produced in larger numbers and upon more varieties during the early spring burst of growth.

2. Short blind laterals frequently originate from surface eyes on old wood quite low on the plant.

3. Careful inspection of longer blind laterals may reveal that they originated from old canes showing surface evidence of past winter damage and/or interior abnormality revealed by dark brown discoloration of the pith which may extend laterally to that portion of the surface of the old cane showing brownish discoloration.

4. Some varieties, such as 'Rubaiyat', have never developed blind canes in my garden.

5. Some varieties, such as 'Chrysler Imperial', are disposed to develop a few or numerous or even 100 percent of blind canes. The latter condition was observed on a potted specimen which, after planting, grew to a height of 20 inches, produced excellent foliage but was completely blind.

6. Some variations, such as 'Crimson Glory', are disposed to develop a few blind laterals low on the plants.

These observations stimulate the following questions:

1. Is an inherent or genetic cause of blind wood indicated by the apparent insusceptibility of 'Rubaiyat', the marked susceptibility of 'Chrysler Imperial' or the moderate susceptibility of 'Crimson Glory' and even lesser susceptibility of other varieties?

2. Is cane abnormality or subnormality indicative of the cause of blind wood as seen on new canes originating from subnormal old canes?

3. Is a plant subnormality indicative of the cause as demonstrated by a plant of 'Peace' which did poorly in a rose bed in the front yard, was transferred to my "hospital" bed, continued to do poorly and this year has three pencil-size canes with all laterals completely blind?

4. May apparently normal canes, which give rise to blind growth, be in fact subnormal nutritionally? This probability would seem to be ruled out in a garden containing many rose plants growing and blooming exceptionally well under similar conditions of fertilizing,

spraying, watering, winter protection and quite severe spring pruning. However, it is common experience among rosarians to see a rose plant perform beautifully after being transplanted to a different location in the rose garden, in contrast to a poor performance elsewhere in the same garden.

Being dissatisfied with my own observations, I wrote letters this spring to eleven outstanding rosarians asking for their opinions regarding the cause or causes of blind wood and I would like to share with you their pertinent comments which follow as quotations:

1. All respondents emphasized "The cause is not known".
2. "With greenhouse roses such as 'Forever Yours', one of the worst in the matter of producing blind canes, the best preventive is to keep the calcium content of the soil about 200 parts per million and the potash content at 20-30 on the Spurway scale".
3. 'Mister Lincoln' will produce many blind stems if the nitrogen content of the soil is too high and the calcium too low".
4. "Severe defoliation will often temporarily increase the percentage of blind wood and it is possible that some hormonal mechanism is responsible for blindness rather than its cause being the direct result of such environmental factors as light intensity, temperature and nutrition".
5. "In a panel discussion on this subject the consensus was that certain varieties, such as 'Chrysler Imperial', were more apt to develop blind wood than others".
6. "Two tests plants of 'Pascali' produced numerous canes but none developed blooms as first grown. However, when the blind canes were shortened all produced good blooms later, so I think blind wood at first does not mean much".
7. "Four years ago I experimented on blind shoots in two of eighteen rose beds where blind shoots were always present. The rose plants in the two beds were fed 50 percent more than in previous years and 50 percent more than in the other 16 beds. I am not certain that this extra feeding in large quantities on these two beds was the reason, but there were hardly any blind shoots in the two beds all season".
8. "Most of my varieties, especially those in pots, were likely to have blind wood in the spring, but when recognized and cut back, blossoms soon appeared".
9. "Studies attempting to induce blind wood by varying the nutrient levels, light intensities and photoperiod were never conclusive. My own observations lead to the conclusion that the

problem is basically one of heredity. Some varieties are much more prone to the production of blind wood than others. Possibly some special environmental factors may affect the expression of the hereditary factors for blindness. None of the many conjectures as to the cause of blindness are backed up by any convincing experimental evidence. While it would seem that conditions for optimum growth would result in fewer or no blind shoots, I am not sure this is the cause".

10. "As a botanical fact, all newly sprouted rose canes should terminate in bloom; at least the apical or terminal bud should be a bloom. Blind buds are ordinarily confined only to the apical bud and usually if this is cut off, blooming will proceed normally. Too much fertilizer, particularly with nitrogen, will stimulate too much vegetative growth at the expense of blooms".

Conclusions regarding the cause of blind wood:

1. Perhaps inherent or hereditary factors are the underlying cause.
2. Perhaps subnormal nutritional or environmental conditions are contributing factors.
3. Perhaps subnormal or winter damaged canes, from which blind canes originate, are the immediate cause in such instances.
4. A single proven and accepted cause is still unknown.

A Rosebed-Time Story

KEVIN D. LEAHY

Seattle, Washington

DURING most of my life I thought a rose was—well—a rose, and that Gertrude Stein was a bartender. To me a floral arrangement was an agreement with my wife to prune back the lilacs if she would let me go to the races. But all this ended on the day I became the recipient of eight healthy, hearty Tropicana bushes being evacuated from a Seattle Center garden that was standing “in the way of progress.”

I returned these pre-pruned plants to the comforting confines of the earth by digging a hasty hole, dropping in a bush, pushing back the dirt, and energetically stomping the mounds to ground level. Then, despite this tender loving confusion, the roses survived and bloomed beautifully, I became, in one short season, hooked on the hybrid tea; an addict, a victim of the malady known as rose fever. In short, a Rose-Nut.

Since that chance beginning I have logged more nursery time than an Irish obstetrician. My first few seasons as a budding rosarian were filled with frustration, and the initial attempt at pruning was a mental and physical fiasco. The garden resembled a dumping ground for deer antlers, and the pruner looked like he had blundered through an acupuncture clinic on the way to the bus-stop.

The new additions had been purchased at a local supplier's through a selection process that proved to be as successful as my system for handicapping horses. A few never got out of the starting gate, while others died in infancy. Those that survived lived in a state of shock, wearing yellow leaves on brown canes. The only things green on these terminal teas were the aphids.

Reading that roses loved water, I set up a sprinkling schedule, morning and evening, seven days a week, until even the tough Tropicanas balled and refused to bloom. By mid-summer I had met with mildew, learned to recognize rust, and fought a losing battle against leafhopper, slugworm, and mites. In desperation, or defiance, I attended the Seattle Rose Show and, after marveling at the prize

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winning products, I studied the producers, and reasoned that if these rosarians, these average-looking earthlings, could grow anything as heavenly as a hybrid tea, then so could I.

An application to the A.R.S. was inevitable, and in the months that followed long hours were spent pouring over the magazines, the manuals, the handbooks, and the annuals, that began to fill the shelves and bring offended glances from the mailman. Suddenly my vocabulary became spiced with colorful words that I loved to lay on my relatives and friends who thought a dormant spray was something draped over a casket in a mortuary.

The next few seasons were roller coaster rides from peaks of exhilaration to depths of frustration; from the pride of accomplishment to the discouragement of defeat. The advice and dissent offered by consulting rosarians in the various publications were often confusing and contradictory. Some said "Prune severe," others cried "Cut moderate." Many wrote "Buy bare-root," while others advised "Select container-grown." We were warned "SPRAY"—"powder"; "USE MANURE"—"go organic;" and on and on, ad infinitum. "Talk to your roses," they tell us. I tried, but a few knowing looks from neighbors ended these one-sided conversations.

In my assault on insects, I also managed to defoliate the neighbor's boysenberry bushes. Yet through this trauma of trial and error I learned that the systems which were successful in Savannah could be a disaster in Duluth; that a robust bloomer in Boston may become a mite's delight in Seattle. Disbudding grew to be distasteful. Rubbing out a score of roses to produce one potential prize winner made me feel like a Nazi. I would rather see a garden glowing with a variety of blooms than a mantle bedecked with an array of ribbons.

Thus, in a few short summers, the fellow who once thought that Peat Moss was a cornerback for the colts, now boasts a thumb that is the envy of every Irishman on St. Patrick's Day, and a rose bed blanketed in a colorful profusion of hardy new hopefuls and fragrant old faithfuls. But if growing roses is truly a science, then, like most fledgling scientists, I feel a growing urge to experiment and expand. To explore the uses of mash as a mulch. To research and discover a fertility pill for ladybugs. To finally conquer the compost pile, and become a name to be reckoned with in rose circles. But most of all I have a consuming desire to create a new cultivar to propagate a prize-winning patent, and some day to sum up all my achievements in a nationally acclaimed best seller that I'll title "The Happy Hybridizer" for cultural reasons.

Naturally, great care will be exercised in choosing the parents and selecting fitting names for the offsprings of these unions. For openers I'll mate GARDEN PARTY with DUET and call the cultivar TEA FOR TWO. I'll cross RED DEVIL with CHRYSLER IMPERIAL for HELL ON WHEELS. WHISKY MAC with APRICOT NECTAR and we'll have UPSET STOMACH, RHODE ISLAND RED with MON PETIT will give us CHICKEN LITTLE, TEXAS CENTENNIAL with INVITATION results in Y'ALL COME'Y'-HEAH. WHITE CHRISTMAS to SHOW GIRL brings HOLIDAY FOR STRINGS. LADY ELGIN with PERFUME DELIGHT produces TIME IS OF THE ESSENCE. And COMMAND PERFORMANCE with McGREDY'S IVORY presents PLAY IT AGAIN SAM.

Should none of the above achieve "Rose of the Year" ratings, or be selected an All-American, I suppose I could become disenchanted with the panel of judges, and begin to doubt the *proof of their pudding*. In which case I may feel compelled to cross a couple of ELECTRONS with MISSION BELLS and blow up all the ding-a-lings who think my ramblings irrational; bag all this rose business; and go back to handicapping the horses.

A Sensible Classification for Roses

ARTHUR HELLYER MBE, FLS, VMH.

Royal National Rose Society

IT is natural to resent change, especially as one gets older, and I can well imagine that many rose lovers, hearing that the new rose classification is to be used, will wish that things could have been left as they were. There are many reasons why that would not be wise, among them the obvious one that the old classification was a hotch potch of different systems which had grown up piecemeal without any unifying principle. Some of the terms used no longer have any real relevance to roses as they exist today and are not only unintelligible to the public at large but are often impossible to interpret logically even by the experts who have to use them.

But in my view the most cogent reason of all for introducing the new classification is that the old one is no longer capable of coping with all the new roses which are now being bred, still less with those that are still only in the imagination of breeders but may well be translated into reality very soon.

What is urgently needed, therefore, is a system of classification based on clearly enunciated principles which allows for expansion in a logical fashion to cope with any developments which are possible in the future.

The system now to be put into practice was devised in the first place by a sub-committee of the Royal National Rose Society, approved some years ago by the Council of the Society and later submitted to the World Federation of Rose Societies which accepted it in the main but suggested some amendments. These have now been incorporated and the classification has received the World Federation's approval.

This is not a botanical classification, which is an entirely separate concept and one which should be left to botanists. The new rose classification is for use by gardeners and, so far as modern roses are

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concerned, is based entirely on the qualities that matter in the garden. There is some departure from this general principle for the old roses, defined as those that were well established in classification before the introduction of Hybrid Tea roses during the last quarter of the 19th century. The classification of most of these old roses was based largely on presumed genetical and botanical affinities which may not always survive modern scientific scrutiny. But it is for skilled taxonomists to tackle these problems. From a garden standpoint these old roses do fit into certain well defined roles, the names under which they are grouped are both familiar and well loved and it would seem unnecessarily confusing to attempt to change them.

So even in this respect our new classification can be regarded as in part functional. That has also been the guiding principle in everything proposed for the newer roses. The classification indicates how they fit into the garden scheme; for what purposes they are mainly useful; what is the character of their growth and for how long they are likely to bloom. The result is a system which should make sense even to garden owners with little previous knowledge of roses, which should help them to choose the right roses for whatever purpose they have in mind and which is capable of expansion in any direction to cope with new or special needs.

First of all roses are divided into three major groups; Old Garden Roses, Modern Garden Roses and Wild Roses. I have already explained the definition of Old Garden Roses. Modern Garden Roses are varieties of hybrid origin which do not bear any strong resemblance to species and which were not included in classifications in general use before the introduction of the Hybrid Tea roses. Wild Roses in this classification include not only the genuine species but also those varieties or hybrids which bear a close resemblance to species and would normally be used in similar ways in the garden, usually as shrubs and often in the wilder areas.

All three groups are sub-divided into Climbing and Non-climbing roses. The negative description "non-climbing" was preferred to the more obvious "bush" because that term was required for another sub-division as will appear later on. There is no further sub-division of the Wild Roses but the Old Garden Roses are sub-divided under their old class names e.g. Bourbon, Damask, Moss etc. Thus two of the three primary groups are quite simply dealt with.

Only in the Modern Garden Roses does the sub-division become more complex and this is necessary to cope with the many different purposes which these roses serve in the garden.

First of all both Climbing and Non-climbing roses are split into Recurrent and Non-recurrent varieties, the former with an extended flowering season, the latter normally flowering only once each year. These are obviously differences of great importance when selecting roses for the garden.

Climbing roses are split up into three sections; Ramblers, defined as roses with lax stems; Climbers, with stiffer stems, and Climbing Miniatures, with a climbing habit but miniature flowers and foliage. They are distinctions which are already familiar to gardeners but have not previously been clearly and simply defined.

The non-climbing roses which bloom but once a year have only one further sub-division at present as Shrub Roses, defined as plants usually taller and often wider than Bush Roses and particularly suitable for use as specimen plants, but there is clearly scope for further groups should the need arise.

Non-climbing, recurrent flowering roses really comprise all those regarded primarily as bedding or display varieties. They are the most highly diversified of all garden roses and so it is natural that they should be sub-divided into a greater number of classes. First there is a division into Shrub Roses, the definition of "shrub" being the same as for the non-recurrent varieties; Bush Roses, which are varieties of moderate height suitable for cultivation in groups, and Miniature Roses, which have miniature flowers, foliage and growth. The Bush Roses are finally split up into three more groups; Large Flowered, roughly corresponding to the present Hybrid Teas and defined as roses with medium to large flowers with petals forming a conical, ovoid or other symmetrical centre and usually capable of being cut as individual flowers; Cluster Flowered, roughly corresponding to the present Floribunda group and producing a mass of flowers in trusses, clusters or on many stems; and Polyantha, an old group retained because of its very distinctive characteristics of small flowers, usually in rosette form, borne in large clusters, and leaves composed of smaller leaflets than those of Cluster Flowered roses.

There, for the moment, the proposals end but it is clear that, if the need arises, or is already felt by some rose growers, further subdivisions can be added without confusion. These could be according to colour, or the number of petals per bloom (single, semi-double and double) or even height, since there is already a move towards Cluster Flowered roses that are shorter and possibly smaller flowered than the average without actually being Miniatures.

Those who have a need for concise indexing or keep records on

computers would find it easy to add a coding system to this classification and suggestions have already been made for symbols to represent the different groups in catalogues and books requiring extreme brevity. No doubt there are other developments that may appear desirable as the new system goes into general use.

The RNRS proposes to introduce the new classification gradually during 1978 and to use it for the first time as a show classification at the Spring Show 1979.

A Rose is a Rose

C. E. LUCAS PHILLIPS OBE, MC.

WE all know now (because Gertrude Stein has told us so) that "a rose is a rose is a rose". The crude and enigmatic lady contemplated the rose as a solitary blossom, unique of its kind and without a peer, of which nothing more need be sung in its praise than that it was a rose.

Gardeners, however, except those who are wholly in the thrall of the exhibition bench, particularly the 'box classes', know that the rose is a garden plant. Until quite recently roses were wont to be grown in the almost monastic seclusion of "the rose garden", separate from the rest of the garden and often shrouded from it. It was a little world of its own, a sort of seraglio, exclusive in its charm. Here and there this practice still has its followers and it has its merits, for you lead your visitors into it only when the roses are in their full pride; at other seasons you steer them away to the lupins, the phloxes the azaleas or the Michaelmas daisies.

In the diminishing gardens of today, however, rarely nursed by the paid hand who knows his business thoroughly, the rose has taken on a new rôle on the garden stage and has to learn to live with other actors. This rôle it plays with signal success if you choose the rest of your cast with an understanding hand and heart. Of course, a small bed or beds can still be reserved for roses, but there seems very little point in doing so and you are obliged for half the year to gaze upon a small forest of naked sticks, stiff and prickly.

I confess that, as far as hybrid teas are concerned, I have not yet learned to liberate myself from the fetters that have bound me for many years, but in other people's gardens I often see Hybrid Teas growing in the happiest association with other plants, and all the world can see them doing so with charming effect in one of the newer gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at Wisley. Here are violas of all sorts, 'Jet-set' sweet-peas rambling at will, petunias, pinks and other small delights, with a fine centrepiece of lavender. A few things seem to me to be not quite right, but as a whole it is a pleasing

Reprinted from the 1978 Rose Annual courtesy of the author and the Royal National Rose Society.

picture — much more so than the serried battalions of roses on Weather Hill.

Roses other than Hybrid Teas present no problem, except for the miniatures, which really ought to be all on their own, unless you accept some of the grassy autumn gentians or some tiny jewels of the rock garden. In a previous issue of our *Annual* I have explained how in my own garden (now a small one) I interplant floribundas with dwarf evergreen azaleas. The azaleas, apart from the splendour of their blossom in April and May, hide the naked legs of the rose all winter and then, from mid-June onwards, the rose blossoms rise out above the dense greenery of the azaleas, with clusters of lilies in their due season and snowdrops in winter. The steely blue foliage of selected pinks edge some beds, while one has the vivid magenta and the soft pink of dwarf geraniums, with their dense cut-leaf foliage, for some adornment before the roses open their eyelids to the full sun. Various forms of the old heart's ease (*Viola tricolor*) seed themselves freely, mingling with the weed-resistant, purple-tinted leaves of the Labrador violet that flood the floor.

Greatly daring, I recently flanked a bed of floribundas with the heather 'Foxfollow' (a cultivar of *Erica carnea*) which glitters with gold the whole year through and particularly enlivens the winter scene. This may outrage orthodoxy, for roses and heathers are not usually deemed to be meet companions, but the alliance has proved to be a cordial one.

Where a rose bed is somewhat raised up above the surrounding ground, and its soil liable to be washed down, a good material for shoring it up is to be found in the tightly packed foliage of *Gentiana acaulis*, the Lancaster geranium (*G. sanguinum lancastriense*), the deep-violet blue of *Campanula carpatica* 'Jewel' (a lovely foil for roses), the small thymes and heathers and the mossy saxifrage, which expands agreeably to become a carpet of softest green, debonair in spring with red, pink or white flowerets.

This is the sort of thing I mean by using roses as garden plants. It does no more than represent a few of my own experiments and I am sure that other people have better ones. Yet it is not very often that one meets people who have unconventional notions of the picture that every garden should be; for, if you are not a specialist in roses, dahlias, sweet-peas and such like, it is the picture that you should think of — the whole picture at first and afterwards its parts.

I remember a gorgeous scene of a large, semi-circular herbaceous 'border', 12 feet wide, backed with a pergola of rustic poles that were



SYLVIA (Hybrid Tea)
(Kordes '78)

draped all along with climbing roses, each pair of rose-clad posts a frame for delphiniums, with diverse plants deployed in front of them. This was an enchanting example of how to use climbing roses to form a garden picture; there must have been at least twenty of them, of which the outstanding one was 'Climbing Peace', so often thought to be very perverse but there a rich and shining success.

Climbers are too often used conventionally. I use them as supports for other climbers that have not too dense a foliage, such as sweet-peas, especially the old-fashioned ones with a perfumed breath, and morning-glory and the cheerful *Eccremocarpus scaber*, quite hardy in my Surrey garden and seeding liberally. Each year I also raise (with only a little heat) one or other of the gay tropical or sub-tropical climbers, such as *Cobaea scandens*, *Thunbergia alata* (one of the plants known as 'black-eyed Susan') and the short climber *Quamoclit lobata*, which we used more easily to call *Mina lobata*. All these are very fleet of foot and will come into flower in August or earlier, when the climbing roses have lost their splendour.

There is no need for climbing roses to be artificially trained. Most rosarians know of the tree-climbing species, such as 'Kiftsgate', *R. longicuspis* and 'Bobbie James', which will shoot up into trees, then swoop down from its branches to burst into large posies of white, richly scented blossoms. But, less usually, I have seen 'Mme Alfred Carrière' and the common-or-garden 'American Pillar' doing just the same thing, the latter growing at least 16 feet straight up the half-naked trunk of an old conifer.

Nor need climbing roses always be trained up in the vertical dimension. Those that are not excessively vigorous can, where the scene is appropriate, be allowed to grow naturally in the open, as you can with 'Danse du Feu' and 'Nymphenberg'; they then become big, rather sprawling shrubs. The late Gordon Edwards, before his tragic death, was training 'Hamlet' low down along a terrace parapet in his Sussex garden, where it was easy to keep it sprayed against black-spot, to which it is prone. A very special friend of mine has in his garden a series of tumbling banks, which I have, in vain, urged him to clothe with prostrate or near-prostrate plants, including especially such roses as 'Max Graf', *R. paulii* 'Rosea', 'Raubritter' and the natural *R. wichuraiana*. But he persists in laboriously mowing its steep and uneven slopes of grass. Well, he likes it that way and it is his garden!

When I was young, plenty of gardeners were forcing some of the more vigorous hybrid perpetuals deliberately into such a prostrate

habit and, indeed, I used to do it myself with such cultivars as 'Reine des Violettes' and 'Hugh Dickson'. Some people still engage in this practice, which can have spectacular results, but I have long ago given it up, not only because of the boring labour involved but also because of the devilish business of weeding between the forest of thorns. No doubt a modern chemical would deter the weeds, but I am still not to be tempted again. I suggest that, as these and their likes are of rather sprawling habit if grown naturally, their most impressive use is as shrubs among other genera of shrubs that have finished their floral task for the year.

Other shrub roses present no problems at all. They are garden plants *par excellence*, and take their place with pride among any other sort of shrub, excelling among rhododendrons and all sorts of azaleas, hypericums, the smaller pierises and barberries, and living in perfect concord with all shrubs of golden variegated hues, such as the golden elder (*Sambucus racemosa* 'Plumosa Aurea'), the golden philadelphus, the variegated fuchsias, hypericums and weigelas.

So also, of course, do the 'old' roses — the gallicas, centifolias, albas, Portlands and so on — provided that you take care that they are not smothered by over-mighty shrubs, for some of the oldies are of modest height, though 'Tour de Malakoff', 'Celeste', 'Mme Isaac Pereire' and others will overtop many another low-growing shrub. Most of the old roses, however, look better still, I think, among low-growing herbaceous plants of diverse foliage that flower later, though *Geranium grandiflorum alpinum* will flower at the same time and look stunning with its bright blue cups and its low, dense, cut-leaf foliage, which makes an elegant carpet all summer. Among such and similar congregations the old roses fulfill themselves completely as garden plants.

So whatever kind of garden you may plan, always think of roses as essential to it.

A Hand-Painted Family Tree

SAM MCGREDY
Aukland, New Zealand

I do not hold with the belief that we are at the end of the line with our present approach to rose breeding and that future progress will be slow and painful. Everywhere I look in my seedling plot I see novelty. I do not necessarily see outstanding roses, but I do see roses that are completely different.

For that I can thank my eyes for picking out an unusual flower in 1963. Some eight years earlier I had made a fair family of crosses with 'Fruhlingsmorgen' as a parent, not in the search for novel colour, but in a general quest for hardiness. The resulting seedlings were all shrubby types with nothing immediately outstanding amongst them. I decided to plant them out in my home garden and let them develop for a year or two to see how they survived the winter. Late in the '63 breeding season I was attracted to one particular plant which had rather dull pink flowers with a marked white edge to each petal. I put a handful of flowers in my coat pocket of the variety, MACASHPI, cut off the stamens when I got to the hybridising house, next day made no more than a dozen crosses with the pollen and hey presto the next year I had a rather scruffy shy red Floribunda, MACJOSE from a batch of 'Evelyn Fison' x MACASHPI. On occasions, and only on occasions, it had a distinct white band at the edge of each petal.

About the same time that I was interested in 'Fruhlingsmorgen', Gordon Rowley had been of considerable help in suggesting various species that might add a little spice to my breeding work. One of these was *Rosa macrophylla*. I obtained and used two hybrids, one called 'Doncasterii' and another 'Coryana'. Nobody can tell me anything of 'Coryana', and I have a suspicion it should really be 'Koreana'. However, in my glasshouse it was a lax climber with ordinary single pink flowers — nothing very startling to me, and dif-

Reprinted from the 1978 Rose Annual courtesy of the author and the Royal National Rose Society.

ficult as a seed parent. Its pollen was viable and I raised quite a few shrub types with various floribundas as seed parent. The best of these again found the way to my own garden. One of them, MACCORTAN, distinguished itself by growing about six feet tall, ramrod straight, with just one small single red flower on the end of each stem. It was such an oddity that I decided to persist with it, particularly as it repeated, and *Rosa macrophylla* 'Coryana' did not.

MACCORTAN and MACJOSE form the background to the handpainted series. The family tree explains much of my work. MACJOSE is still in my hybridising house, as are all those varieties underlined on the family tree. I cross it with every new variety I bring into the house. It sets seed well, but this germinates very badly. The pollen is viable and a better bet. Only about one seedling in a hundred shows any hand-painted effect but, and it is a big "but", about 70 per cent of the seedlings are novel in some very distinct way. A very high percentage of the seedlings also inherit an odd malformation of the foliage. As it matures dark areas appear on the surface of the leaves and gradually turn black, lose their chlorophyll and give a crinkled, often unattractive look to the foliage. I have had seedlings that looked super, but were ruined by this additional handicap to selection. It sometimes appears on 'Picasso' and 'Eyepaint', but not badly.

MACEVCO was a less vigorous MACCORTAN with a reasonable truss. MACMERCED was an unsuccessful conventional attempt to raise a red climber. The resulting shrub was kept for its *Rosa kordesii* background. 'Maxi', their offspring, had one very endearing characteristic — it was highly disease resistant, and passed it on to succeeding generations.

When I realised what was happening with MACJOSE I went back and had a look at its sisters, as many of them had unusual colour characteristics. Several of them were used as pollen parents, and MACFUNDAD on 'Maxi' gave me the important 'Old Master'. It combines the health of 'Maxi' with the exotic plum-red markings of the hand-painted type. The health did not come through on the 'Maxi' x MACJOSE seedling, MACTOREAD as it was subject to a lot of blackspot. However, the very large single flower was such a different tomato-red, and the white band on the petal edges was so pronounced that I persisted with it. MACBAT, as a result, is a small red Hybrid Tea of very strong petalage with not a sign of hand-painting and tough glossy foliage. So far, its offspring suffer badly from the black crinkling of the foliage. I only continue because of a

suspicion that 'Red Devil' plus MACBAT should provide interesting results. Time will tell.

The variety nicknamed 'Never' was a seedling raised by Dennison Morey, then with Jackson and Perkins in the United States. This 'Little Darling' x 'Goldilocks' semi-climber was absolutely outstanding in Ireland. In fact, I would still place it as one of the best roses I have ever seen. I could not interest Gene Boerner of J and P in it, but he told me I could breed on it, and then burn it, which I did. To burn such a beautiful and outstanding rose was a shame. He never did see it under Irish conditions, and it was never marketed — hence the nickname. The ochre-yellow colouring was years ahead of its time. 'Coventry Cathedral,' 'Liverpool Echo', 'Mme Bollinger', 'Kapai' and 'Sunrose' all have 'Never' in their blood.

MACYELEYE was a very large shrub covered in bright orange single flowers with a golden yellow eye — most attractive, although not a commercial possibility. It was raised in the same year as 'Picasso', the first of the handpainted type to be marketed. MACYELEYE and 'Picasso', in turn, gave me 'Matangi' and 'Eyepaint'. Hard as I have tried with 'Matangi', I have nothing of promise from it. 'Eyepaint' is a different story. It is a poor germinator although the seed sets readily. I find MACBROEY the most interesting seedling from MACYELEYE, the father being a very well formed orange Floribunda from 'John Church' and 'Elizabeth of Glamis' named MACDIXPA. It is a chocolate brown Floribunda with highly disease resistant foliage and immense vigour.

As soon as I saw the result of crossing 'Marlena' with MACJOSE, 'Picasso', I immediately made more of the same cross, and two years later raised MACSPATO, one of the most consistently white rimmed roses of the lot. MACSPATO x MACBROEY has given me the first true hand-painted Hybrid Tea in a most unusual shade of chutney red and cream. And it is healthy and vigorous. That is MACKINJU seedlings from which will flower this year for the first time. I cannot wait. MACBROEY crossed with MACJOSE gave the bizarre MACSPASH which caused such comment in the early part of last United Kingdom rose season. MACBROEY pollen on 'Old Master' has given me the President's Trophy winning 'Priscilla Burton.' This is probably the most unstable coloured seedling yet from the original Fruhlingsmorgen strain. It can vary, according to the weather and the time of the year, from pale cream pink to cream very heavily overlaid and veined plum red. The hand-painted effect also

holds in hot sun and that does not happen with most of the others.

To me, the best seedling from 'Old Master' is MACYOUNIS. It always pays to cross odd coloured roses with whites like 'Geoff Boycott' as the oddness often holds in the next generation. MACYOUNIS is cream heavily overlaid and marked with a most vibrant pink. The plant is dwarf like 'Marlena'.

MACSEV from 'Tiki' and MACJOSE was my earliest attempt at a hand-painted Hybrid Tea. The markings were there but in a wishy-washy colour. MACVARSIT does not have the markings at all, but is a different pink Hybrid Tea with pale green foliage. The farther I get away from MACJOSE, the more difficult it is to retain the original banding effect.

One of the easiest seedsetters is 'Anytime'. It also pays to cross roses from widely different lines. So it was natural to cross 'Anytime' with MACJOSE and 'Eyepaint'. The resulting MACSUPSID and MACMIGMOU are both immensely free shrubby types, the former oddly marked, the latter reminiscent of MACYELEYE. MACRAJA is a true miniature. All three are shades of orange and yellow, novel and interesting.

The natural search is for hand-painted Hybrid Teas. Poulsen had a dark red rimmed Floribunda on a white base which he suggested I cross with 'Picasso'. MACRISP, the result, is notable for its extremely crisp tough petal. The fully double small Hybrid Tea-type blooms are unusually scarlet and white. Its real merit may lie in producing flowers of similar stiff petallage for the cutflower market.

Both MACWHENU and MACKENT are true Hybrid Teas. Both are bicolours; both are fragrant; both look vigorous and healthy; the colours in both are blended in an unusual way.

Another unusual bi-colour is MACKEP, bright pale orange on one side and white on the other, with the vigour of 'Liverpool Echo'.

So what next? Once I get the big Hybrid Teas I will cross them back to MACJOSE. I will cross MACKENT x MACJOSE and MACKINJU x MACJOSE this year. I will work on 'Priscilla Burton' to see if her offspring will continue to break down into new colourings and markings. That is a difficult task as the seed refuses to germinate at all. I have several brown roses from completely different strains to MACBROEY and will intercross them.

I cannot understand why 'Matangi' gives such lousy seedlings. I am not beaten there yet. If it won't produce, the similarly coloured MACSPASH may. MACKIPA and MACYELEYE derivatives

probably have enough climbing blood in them to warrant crossing them with things like 'Dublin Bay' and 'Malaga'. And there are miniatures and floribundas and pot roses and forcing roses and parks roses wanted in new colours. No, I do not think we are anywhere near the end of the line. I'm busy.



THE ELITE OF THE ROSE WORLD

BACK ROW — Mr. Mathias Tantau (D) — Mr. Reimer Kordes (D)
 — Mr. Peter Ilsink (NL) — Mr. G. De Ruiter (NL)
 — Mr. Niels D. Poulsen (DK) — Mr. T. Verschuren
 (NL) — Mr. Sam McGredy (NZ) — Mr. Mogens Olesen
 (DK).

FRONT ROW — Mr. Alain Meilland (F) — Mr. Hette Spek (NL)
 — Mrs. Pernille Olesen (DK) — Mr. Jack Harkness
 (UK) — Mr. Louis Lens (B) — Mr. Georges Delbard (F)
 — Mr. Patrick Dickson (Northern Ireland).

The Small World of Roses

BARRY EAGLE

Canterbury Rose Society, New Zealand.

WHEN we were married my wife said, "No roses". Six years and the same number of rose bushes later would be about the time we got our first "miniature" roses. Someone gave us a packet of 'Fairy Rose' seed. Several grew. They produced small, single pink flowers on small, weak plants and soon perished, except for one. A deeper pink and with a few more petals, it received better attention and lasted a little longer. If these were miniature roses, we were not impressed.

A year or so later we bought a collection of miniature roses. I can still remember those first miniatures — 'Beauty Secret'. 'Cinderella', 'Baby Darling', 'Colibri', 'Jennie Williams'. And they grew. But 'Cinderella' grew 45cm tall with white flowers without a trace of pink, and 'Colibri' flowered as a golden yellow. Eventually we found that 'Cinderella' was actually 'Jet Trail' and 'Colibri' was in reality 'Gold Coin'. Just as those first six bush roses were to become more than 200, so these first few miniatures have also become almost a hundred varieties and twice as many established plants.

Nearly all rose enthusiasts know the story of the discovery in 1917 of the miniature rose growing in a pot on a window ledge in a small Swiss village. The American Rose Annual of 1974 contains a reprint of a letter written in 1922 which describes this discovery: "A few years ago, a friend of mine, Dr Roulet, found in a little village near Grandson, a very minute rose grown in pots in windows. It was a minuscule shrub, 5cm high, bushy and covered with small roses not exceeding 1½cm broad. . . . We increased it, and soon had hundreds of plants which I named 'Rosa Rouletti' after my friend. This is the most Lilliputian of all roses, but where these good people got it from nobody can say. 'It has been grown for centuries . . .', so say the peasants."

Reprinted from the 1978 New Zealand Rose Annual courtesy of the author and the National Rose Society of New Zealand.

Miniature roses were known in Europe before this. In 1810 plants of *Rosa chinensis minima* were brought to England from Mauritius. They were also known as Miss Lawrance's rose or *Rosa lawranceana* and several different forms were listed in catalogues of the 1830s. One of the few from his time which may still be found is 'Pompon de Paris'. And now the confusion increases. *Modern Roses VII* describes 'Pompon de Paris' as "Very small, double, bright pink. Plant smaller, bud more pointed, flower more double and deeper pink than Rouletti", and also "Plants distributed as *Rosa rouletti* are probably not distinct from the older 'Pompon de Paris'." It is also probable that the *R. rouletti* sold in Europe is not the same *R. rouletti* sold in the U.S.A. No wonder we have two different plants in our garden both named 'Rouletti'!

But what are miniature roses? I once asked Ralph Moore that question and he replied: "Miniature roses are descendants of *R. chinensis minima* (*R. rouletti*.) They have tiny leaves, are much branched and make thick compact plants. Buds, flowers, leaves, stems, thorns — every part of the plant is much reduced in size as compared to the larger forms of roses, yet in perfect proportion."

Of course there are other roses with small flowers. The first rose to flower each year in our garden is *R. banksiae lutea*. The individual flowers are only about one centimetre across. (I once picked a vase of them for a miniature class but they dropped too quickly.) This is no miniature. Grown from a cutting five years ago the bush now towers three metres high and sprawls six metres sideways across the shade house, along the fence and into the neighbour's garden. But in the spring it becomes a magnificent, cascading mass of yellow.

Among the species and older roses the list is very long. *R. multiflora* produces its huge heads of small white flowers; the form of *R. canina* we grow has its small pink flowers; *R. hugonis*, yellow. Then there are the Grootendorsts. All of these have small flowers but none are miniatures. The flowers may be small, but they are disqualified as miniatures by the size of their leaves or their stems, or both.

Or their thorns! Another rose we grow which has very small flowers is *R. sericea pteracantha* (*R. omeiensis pteracantha*). Most people wouldn't even notice the flowers, small, white and four petalled. This rose is usually grown for those huge, winged thorns. You should see them with the sun shining through them from behind.

Then there are the polyantha roses. The best known is 'Cecile Brunner'. This is sometimes seen among exhibits of miniature roses,

but the flowers are usually too large as are the leaves. Certainly the thickness of the stems and the distance between the leaves (the internodes) are too great for miniatures. Some polyanthas are even more like miniatures. We have been growing from a piece given to us, a small rose with a flower very similar to some miniatures we have. At first unknown, we have since found that it is 'The Fairy', a polyantha introduced in 1941. It is because of this similarity that some nurserymen list a polyantha or two among their miniatures. Seen growing it is usually possible to pick them out by the size of the leaves, but more especially the longer internodes.

Then there's 'Baby Baccara'. Although classified in *Modern Roses VII* as a shrub, small stems of its brick red flowers can sometimes pass as miniatures. The closer resemblance is probably because its breeding is similar to many miniatures, but seen growing in the garden no one would think of it as a miniature.

If you just want roses with small flowers, by all means grow shrubs, but if you want true miniatures grow the genuine article. Since the rediscovery of 'Rouletti' hundreds of new varieties have been introduced. The early miniatures were raised by European growers such as De Vink in Holland who crossed 'Rouletti' with some of the polyantha roses. Among the first were 'Tom Thumb' (1936). 'Pixie' (1940), 'Midget' (1941), 'Sweet Fairy' (1946) and 'Cinderella' (1953). At about the same time Pedro Dot in Spain was raising 'Baby Gold Star' (1940), 'Baby Crimson' (1944) and 'Perla de Monserrat' (1945).

If you want true miniatures look for some of these earlier varieties as most produce small flowers on low growing bushes. To us the form of the flower is often less attractive than some of the newer varieties but these older varieties still deserve a place in the garden. It is flowers from these varieties which often appear in miniature decorative arrangements (sometimes with the outer petals removed to make them still smaller!) 'Cinderella' (white with a flush of pink) is well known. Others worth looking for are 'Midget' (red) and 'Perla de Monserrat' (pink). These are not the only tiny miniatures. Later introductions include 'Yellow Bantam', 'Bo Peep', 'Dwarfking' and 'Snow White'. At the present time new miniatures, often referred to as 'microminis' are being introduced in the U.S.A.

Undoubtedly the smallest miniature is 'Si'. Imagine a plant half the size of the smallest miniature in your garden, with everything scaled down in perfect balance — height, leaves, stems and flowers. The pink flower buds are the size of a grain of wheat and open to normal,

rose shaped blooms no bigger than a one cent piece and a soft pink in colour.

Not all small flowered miniatures grow on small plants. 'Popcorn' has small white semi-single flowers which completely cover the plant. The plant grows taller and can take its place amongst the other miniature roses in the garden.

Any collection of miniature roses is almost certain to contain some raised by Ralph Moore of California. Several of our favourites would be included. 'Beauty Secret' is a dark red with an attractive opening flower, typical of many of Moore's varieties; 'Mary Marshall' is an orange blend; 'Gold Coin', yellow, 'Baby Masquerade' a combination of red and yellow, and 'Easter Morning', white. And of course there's 'Judy Fischer', 'Yellow Doll', 'Jennie Williams', 'Toy Clown', 'Mary Adair' and 'Fiesta Gold'. But the miniature rose which is most popular in New Zealand and also takes top honours for exhibiting in the United States is 'Starina'. Often described as a miniature 'Super Star'. 'Starina' certainly produces well formed blooms, orange-red in colour with a yellow touch to the base of the petals. It was raised by Meiland who also raised 'Minuetto', probably the brightest orange miniature, and 'Petite Folie', another well formed vermillion miniature.

Among the newer miniatures worth growing is 'Magic Carrousel'. Very highly rated in the United States, it is described as a red blend. It is actually more white than red, the only red being the carmine edge to the petals. Another bicolour is 'Over the Rainbow'. The red and yellow colouring reminds us of 'Piccadilly'. It has well formed flowers but the flowers and plant can become a little large. A newer miniature with a difference is 'My Valentine'. The deep red flowers have a large number of small petals and open flat. It grows like a floribunda and has more flowers open at one time than many miniatures. Other miniatures to come with a similar flower form and masses of flowers are 'Stacey Sue', a light pink: and 'Pink Mandy' a deep pink.

Miniature roses are like ordinary roses. They grow like other roses, and have the same basic requirements — water, sun and a little care. But they are hardy and will put up with a lot. Their tardiness and small size make them more versatile than other roses. We are only just beginning to realise the many uses that can be made of miniature roses.

Several of our friends each year buy large numbers of bedding plants. Why not grow miniatures instead of bedding plants? I have

been growing 'My Valentine' planted close together. In flower they form a continuous band of red at a height of about 30cm and are equal to any bedding plants. And miniature roses don't have to be replaced every few months.

Miniature roses can often be bought in pots or containers and usually go straight into the garden. Why not leave them as they are and grow them in pots? Even the larger growing miniatures can be grown successfully provided the pot is not too small. Most do very well in a 10-12cm pot and usually remain more miniature when grown in this way. When growing miniatures in a pot don't treat them as house plants. They need light, but windows get too hot in the summer and in the winter, with central heating or fires, the inside atmosphere becomes too dry. Grow them outside until the first buds begin to open and then bring them inside while they are in flower. When flowering is over cut back lightly and return them outdoors until further buds appear.

In the United States an increasing number of miniatures are being grown with the aid of artificial light in such unlikely places as basements, spare rooms and attics—anywhere in fact provided the air can be kept that little bit moist. In this way miniature roses can be flowered at any time of the year and many American Rose Societies hold midwinter competitions for a miniature rose in flower in a pot. If you have a well lit sheltered porch or terrace, a suitable spot by a window, or better still, a glasshouse, you can have flowers on your miniatures before there are roses in the garden. Leave them outside until the weather is cooler and the plants have become dormant. Before moving them inside (or wherever) prune them back. The time until flowering will vary with the conditions you can provide. With a warm glasshouse you could have blooms within 8-9 weeks.

If you are growing miniatures in pots be careful not to let them dry out but don't over-water them either. They should be kept evenly moist. Try a sprinkling of slow release fertiliser to keep them growing.

A little thought will probably suggest a number of places or unusual ways in which you could use miniatures. For the past year we have been growing some of our miniatures in a tier of concrete blocks along the edge of the terrace. This gives a bank of plants about 60cm wide and 90cm high. The extra height is often necessary in a planting of miniatures. A raised bed can do this but they are also available as standards and climbers. A few miniatures are also available as weeping standards.

Some miniature roses have also been developed as ground cover plants. These sprawl across the ground forming a solid mat of leaves and stems. Among these are 'Temple Bells', 'Nozomi' and 'Red Cascade'.

We haven't yet mentioned miniatures in hanging baskets. Some of the varieties that tend to sprawl or hang grow well in hanging baskets. 'Red Cascade' repeat flowers. Even some which don't repeat so well look fine in a hanging basket. In four months 'Sugar Elf' has spread 30cm out from the basket. It arches gracefully and even without flowers looks attractive. At least when growing in baskets they don't occupy garden space.

Some of the newer types of miniature roses have yet to appear on the New Zealand market. After several years the moss of some of the old roses was bred into miniatures. With some, like 'Fairy Moss', the moss appears more like a large number of long fine prickles. With others, like 'Dresden Doll', the buds and upper stems are covered with a thick, soft moss. Another development is variegated miniatures. When she saw 'Stars and Stripes', a friend remarked: "A miniature Rosa Mundi." A newer variety is 'Strawberry Swirl'.

The miniature rose story is just beginning. Overseas the interest is increasing rapidly. Major rose hybridists like Sam McGredy have begun to breed miniatures. With smaller sections and home ownership flats the demand in New Zealand will also increase. If you want a miniature for a special purpose, look for it, ask for it. It should be available somewhere. Remember if you can grow roses you can grow miniatures; and even if you can't grow roses you can grow miniatures.

Rose Exhibiting — The Ultimate Experience

JEANETTE HUMENIUK

C.R.S. Member

PASSION, a passion to capture unequalled beauty and perfection in a rose, together with a keen competitive spirit and a strong desire to succeed, bordering on compulsion, will lead a rosarian to exhibiting award-winning blooms. . . . the ultimate experience!

When winter is finally over in Ontario, serious rose exhibitors do not suffer from "Spring fever"; instead they come alive with "rose fever" — a fever that fills the mind with visions of exquisite exhibition roses ready in all their glory for the June rose shows. Work in the rose garden becomes an ever greater joy because there is a goal. To present outstanding roses to the judges, to win red ribbons and especially, to share the beauty of your accomplishments with others is indeed a fulfilling experience!

In any successful pursuit, there must be a period of learning, observing, question-asking, reading, researching and finally formulating a regimen that works for you. To grow high-calibre exhibition roses, an exhibitor should be concerned with knowing the following:

1. Which rose cultivars have firm, holding, exhibition form.
2. What attributes does a winning entry possess.
3. Where does one purchase excellent exhibition rose bushes.
4. How, when and where to plant rose bushes.
5. Maintenance, which includes pruning, feeding, spraying, watering, disbudding, mulching, and protection in winter.
6. Final presentation which includes choosing, conditioning, grooming and staging.

If a rosarian is to be a successful exhibitor, he/she must get *involved*. Attending rose shows, purchasing memberships in numerous rose societies and then exhibiting every chance there is, will provide much information and experience. At rose shows, there are always knowledgeable judges and exhibitors present who will gladly answer any questions you may have with regard to rose culture and exhibiting. My first teachers were Tommy Graham and Bob

Keith; at the time, I did not know they were two of the best judges in Ontario. They happily and patiently answered all my many questions and taught me, by visual observation, the merits and faults of exhibition entries. Later in Chicago, Walter Lemire of Windsor, who won top awards at the World Federation of Rose Societies "Rose World '74" inspired me with his flair, showmanship and expertise in grooming roses for exhibition. At a rose show, I always note cultivars that win red ribbons and firmly hold their exhibition form. These are the ones to grow if you are serious about being a successful exhibitor. Nearly all exhibition Hybrid Tea cultivars are vigorous and profuse bloomers, e.g. Red Lion, Miss All-American Beauty, Royal Highness, Peter Frankenfeldt, Pascali, Peace, Confidence, Oriana, Blue Moon, etc. However, an exhibitor must also be willing to nurse sparse bloomers like "Big Red", a seldom strong-stemmed rose with excellent form and "Touch of Venus", a lovely exhibition white with a faint flush of pink. Blends which tend to burn, fade or bleed in strong sun, such as Kordes Perfectus, Isabel D'Ortiz, First Prize, Swarthmore, should also be grown because they have excellent exhibition form and hold it well. To date, I have shaded these blends after sepals have dropped, but next year I plan to shade just before sepals drop and colour shows. To keep up with knowledge of newly introduced cultivars, members should read the periodicals and annuals of the Canadian, American and British societies. There are sections dealing with rosarians' informative comments on their experience in growing these new cultivars. Any new introductions that have exhibition potential should be added to your list of roses to grow for exhibition.

With experience, I have ascertained that certain exhibition Hybrid Teas, regardless of petal count and date of pruning, e.g. Fragrant Cloud, Peter Frankenfeldt, Touch of Venus, Confidence, Grandpa Dickson, Memoriam, Granada, tend to bloom earlier than others such as Toro, Dolce Vita, Susan, Lolita, Ann Letts and Gavotte. Also location in the garden will make a difference in the blooming date. We have a protected, sunny rose bed in the front of our house where roses bloom earlier than those in our less sunny, more exposed back bed. Therefore, I would suggest that a wise exhibitor grow early and later blooming cultivars and plant them in beds with different exposures in order to have blooms at the right stage of development for show dates, regardless of the weather.

At a rose show, carefully study each red ribbon winner. You cannot choose a winning bloom or spray from your garden if you are not



NORITA (Hybrid Tea)
(Comb)
All-American Rose Selection 1972

fully aware of just what visual attributes a winning entry should have. Exhibition roses are judged for perfection with regards to form, colour, substance, stem and foliage, and size. It bears repeating that an ideal Hybrid Tea specimen bloom must have no sidebuds, be $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$'s open, circular in outline with well-proportioned petals symmetrically arranged around a firm, well-formed high centre. An ideal spray inflorescence has a slightly flattened or circular overall outline with well-formed flowers uniformly spaced and symmetrically arranged within this outline. There should be no voids nor marked unevenness in height of the individual blooms which ideally should be open with fresh stamens, half open or in bud. Extraneous side growth which interferes above or below the overall outline should be neatly removed, the earlier the better. The fore-mentioned forms also apply to Miniature entries. Colour in exhibition entries must be fresh, bright, clear and uniform, Blends should have even pleasing colour gradation and bicolours should be crisp and even in their reverses. Freshness is a big plus; without it, points for form, colour and substance are lost. Clean healthy unmarred foliage and a straight, well-proportioned stem with the bloom or spray inflorescence well-arranged on its axis are also necessary attributes as well as size; typical of the cultivar or slightly larger.

Needless to say, reputable growers, not grocery or department stores, supply the best quality bare root and potted rose bushes. They also have a good choice of exhibition cultivars and guarantee their stock. I have purchased excellent stock from Pickering, Carl Pallek & Son, White Rose, Pinehaven, Connons and Meadowlands Nurseries. A few nurseries will allow you to choose your bushes if you go directly to their outlets in the early Spring or late Fall. If this is the case, do so, and choose bare root bushes preferably, with 3 to 4 strong turgid green canes (approx. the width of an index finger) and healthy undamaged fibrous root systems. To date we have found multiflora understock to be the most satisfactory. Even though top-grade quality is maintained at these nurseries, there are always slight variances in each bush's condition, growth, vigor and ability to establish itself in your garden. The stronger and less damaged the canes and root systems, the better the bush and blooms in your first season and thereafter. Also, in the Spring, buy bushes with bud eyes just starting to break, not ones with long, white, easily broken shoots.

With experience, I have found that in Ontario, rose bushes are best planted in the late Fall when they are dormant. These Fall bushes have been newly dug from the fields and have not experienced winter

storage. Spring here tends to be late and wet, so Fall planting will allow your bushes to start growing sooner than it is often possible to plant new bushes in the Spring. Fine exhibition blooms have been already cut for June shows from our Fall-planted bushes whereas Spring-planted bushes tend to bloom later than our show dates. Rose bushes that are planted in the late Fall should have all their foliage removed before planting. We hill ours in if we're unable to plant immediately. Proper planting procedure should be followed, especially soaking roots prior, root tip pruning, proper bud union placement to allow for settlement and a thorough watering afterwards to remove any possible air pockets in the soil. We always add superphosphate — two good handfuls — to the bottom soil and planting mixture. Contrary to accepted practice, we plant the bud union above soil level so that after settlement, the top of the union will be slightly exposed to sun and air during the growing season. We have found this practice promotes more basal break canes. A thorough spraying of an insecticide-fungicide formula should be given to the canes after planting. Allow to dry and immediately mound with soil to a height of 10-12" in order to preserve the moisture in the canes. This mound firmly packed around the canes will also protect the bushes during the winter. Evergreen boughs, leaves, straw, etc, may be added for further protection after the ground is frozen, but I have not found them to be necessary in our Mississauga garden.

In order to grow and continue to grow excellent exhibition blooms, a rosarian must prepare an ideal environment for his rose bushes and be prepared to maintain it. To the initial soil in our beds, we added peat moss, perlite and a large quantity of well-rotted cow manure. We make further surface, Spring applications of well-rotted cow manure every two years and we try to completely rejuvenate beds that are over 5 to 6 years old — a hard job but well worth the effort. The importance of organically rich and friable soil in a rose bed that is well-drained and located in a sunny area far removed from large shrubs and trees cannot be over-emphasized. I feel it is essential if you hope to grow top quality, exhibition roses. Mulching in June is also helpful as it keeps the surface soil loose and receptive to water and also helps to maintain an even cool soil temperature preferred by roses. We use lightweight well-aged mushroom compost.

With reference to exhibition Hybrid Tea roses, I do stress that quality not quantity of bloom is the goal of the exhibitor. It has been proven that best blooms grow from "basal breaks" — canes that grew

and developed from the bud union the previous season. These canes should be given top consideration when pruning. My main aim in pruning an exhibition Hybrid Tea rose bush is to allow only 3 to 6 uncrowded basal break and/or older strong canes to remain on each bush depending on its vigor. I prune these canes on a proper slant down to a healthy bud eye and white pith and allow only 2 to 3 bud eyes to develop on each cane (Peace excepted, I prune higher). Upright growers are pruned to an outside eye and spreading types to an inside eye. I also rub out any inward facing buds whose growth will be crowded in the centre of the bush and remove all but the strongest bud of multiple bud eyes. When the canes start developing, the practice of early disbudding is followed. With Hybrid Tea specimen blooms, allow only the initial central flower bud to develop on each single stem; remove all side axil growth to the length of approximately 18 inches. With sprays, the central bud should be removed to allow even development of the rest of the buds. Floribundas and Grandifloras are not pruned as severely as Hybrid Teas. I prune out old, damaged, weak and crowded central canes and try to establish a pleasing overall shape with an open centre.

A complete feeding of soluble plant food with trace elements — a favourite of mine is "Stern's Miracle-Gro 15-30-15" — given according to label directions shortly after unhilling and watering in the Spring will give your established bushes a welcome and winning boost to start the season. Newly planted roses in our garden receive half strength until established. Thereafter, exhibition rose bushes should be fertilized every two weeks during the peak growing season — late August in Southern Ontario. Feeding half strength every week after a rain or watering, I feel would be ideal. It is also important to water after feeding in order to get the fertilizer solution down to the entire root system for immediate use. In mid-September, we give a feeding of "Sturdy" (0-15-14) to help harden the canes prior to winter.

A consistent, preventive spray programme which is started immediately after unhilling and maintained at 10 to 14 days intervals during the entire growing season will keep rose bushes free from major insect infestations and fungus diseases. A reliable formula that I use is 1 tbl. Orthene or Isotox, 1 tbl. Benlate and 2 tsps. Phaltan per one gallon of water. My preference is to spray in the early evening and I cover the undersides as well as the tops of the leaves and only spray bushes that have been watered recently. Sometimes, however, you must be prepared to hand pick such troublesome insects as rose

chafers and Japanese beetles which damage opening blooms where spray material is not present. In seasons when insects of this type are particularly prevalent, I have found that fine mesh bags, tied around buds showing colour and large enough to allow the buds to develop without bruising, are the only successful means of protecting opening blooms for exhibition.

Several weeks prior to a rose show, exhibitors will find their excitement mounting as lovely large single buds and sprays begin to mature. Do not spray just prior to a show as delicate outer flower petals could be marked or stained. The show schedule should, of course, be carefully read and notation made of the classes you will be entering. I make a list of the names of each cultivar grown with its class number and colour classification noted. A serious exhibitor should invest in a reliable, old, non-self-defrosting refrigerator for storing cut blooms. Check its ability to maintain an even temperature of 34 to 38 degrees F. and humidity of 70% plus. Experimenting with early blooms in this refrigerator will be of value for future use with regards to particular cultivars' ability to keep fresh and true to colour in this environment. Prior to a show, a few cultivars can be successfully cut and refrigerated for 5 days with little loss of freshness — good examples are Pascali, Europeana and Iceberg. Proper hardening and conditioning of a cut rose is very important. Drooped blooms at a show are usually due to improper hardening and conditioning after cutting. Blooms cut in the early evening, with stems immediately placed into a container of shallow hot water, gently misted and allowed to cool in the basement or refrigerator will draw water and this action is what keeps them fresh and turgid. Do not forget to add later more cool water to your container as much will have been drawn during the cooling period. I take my pail of hot water right out into the garden, carefully choose and cut on a slant a sufficiently-opened bloom or spray with a well-proportioned stem and place the cut end immediately into hot water. Experience will teach you just how tight to cut for particular cultivars; they should be short of ideal openness to allow for further opening on the way to the show and at the show prior to judging. I label each entry after it has been cut with its name, class number and colour classification. Do not place too many roses in a single container as leaves will become damaged by thorns.

An exhibitor with knowledge, will choose blooms and sprays that are as close as possible to the ideal, avoiding in particular overly tight or open blooms, those with imperfect centres or ones that lack

symmetry. Bringing in fresh, unmarked blooms to be judged is where some exhibitors succeed and many others fail. During the week prior to a show, successful exhibitors will provide their opening blooms with protection from insects and rain, and also shade those that need it. Old umbrellas on strong stakes are ideal for shading as well as protecting opening blooms and sprays from severe rain which damages and stains opening roses.

Because I enter many classes, I fill in my entry cards the night before a show and in the late evening or very early morning I very carefully re-assemble my entries into pails according to their class and colour. If I feel I have a possible Queen, it is separately and firmly placed in its own container. Bricks placed around your pails will prevent their tipping during transportation to the show. Arrive early and do final grooming now. An excellent entry that is also spotless, unmarked, with clean undamaged foliage will catch the judge's eye every time. Make sure your specimen is upright in a vase filled to the top with water. It is good practice to recut your stem on a slant to give it a fresh surface for drawing water and to remove only those thorns that will be below water level. Use a soft cloth or tissue to clean and shine the foliage and manicure any insected-damaged leaves to retain their natural shape. Remove unsightly guard petals, carefully trim away tiny burnt edges if necessary, and trim any overly long sepals. With a Q-tip, very carefully reposition or turn under any petal that is out of position to improve the bloom's symmetry and circular outline. Multiple entry classes should have uniformity in size, height and shape as well as pleasing colour combination. Take one last critical look at your entry, gently mist it and attach your correctly completed entry card. When you take your entry to the placement committee, show them its front and ask that it be placed so on the show table.

For the past ten years, I have formulated and improved upon and practiced the fore-mentioned "good advice" and have had ever-improving, exciting success at rose shows. However, I am always receptive to new ideas and am willing to experiment. If your entry does not place, do not despair. Repeat your learning process, revise, improve or change some of your procedures and take time at shows to watch experienced exhibitors set up their entries. If you do possess a passion and strong desire to win, one day there will be growing in your garden that illusive, near-perfect, enchanting bloom that will bring you the coveted, highest award of "Best Rose in Show".

Development of the Floribunda

NIELS DINES POULSEN
Rose-breeder and Grower
Kvistgaard, Denmark

THE GERMAN botanist and author of many books of dendrology, etc. — Gerd Krussmann — states in his outstanding book “Rosen-Rosen-Rosen” that the well known rose “Gruss an Aachen” (Geduldig 1908/9) should be the first floribunda rose.

I am not convinced about this as all the ancestors of “Gruss an Aachen” are hybrid perpetuals and hybrid teas, except for an unknown in the background which might be a polyantha. In my opinion, the true forerunner of the floribundas is “Little Red Riding Hood” — 1911 (Rodhaette). It was raised by my late uncle “Dines” who worked a couple of years in his young days for Peter Lambert in Germany and got a lot of inspirations from this great rose hybridizer. This variety is still in commerce in Scandinavia — believe it or not. There seems to be a kind of gap between 1911 and 1924, as only a few floribundas were introduced and described. The best known and still worth growing is “Mewrouw Nathalie Nypels” (Leenders 1919).

The credit for this new class of roses has been given to my father — Svend Poulsen — with his introductions in 1924 of “Else Poulsen” and “Kirsten Poulsen”, sister seedlings from a cross between “Orleans Rose”, a polyantha, and “Red Star”, a hybrid tea. They both were very hardy varieties and thousands of bushes from that time are still growing well in Danish gardens. My father was quite disappointed that neither of his two “children” got any official medals but he was very pleased to know how many ribbons and medals were won by amateurs at rose exhibitions and how many of both varieties were grown in large quantities all over the world.

At the beginning, this new type of rose was classified as “Hybrid Polyantha” which gave it a “drawback” from a selling point of view, especially in the U.S.A. In 1930 Dr. Nicholas from Jackson & Perkins named the new class “Floribunda” which was accepted by the

American rose-growers, but it took several years before this new classification was accepted by the various rose societies.

Up to the thirties, only a few new floribundas raised from seedlings were introduced. Many sports (mutations), good and bad, saw the light of day, and quite a few came from Joseph Guy (Lafayette — 1924). In 1930, we introduced “D.T. Poulsen”, named after my grandfather — a bright blood-red floribunda, with double flowers. In those days, it was an outstanding rose and it took a couple of years before it was surpassed. When W. Kordes, in 1933, brought his “Fortschritt” (Progress) on the market — a beautiful floribunda, with semi-double, yellow-pink flowers in clusters, it was indeed progress and afterwards, he wrote in “The American Rose Annual”:

“The Poulsen class of hybrid polyanthas will, in a few years, sweep the hybrid tea out of its position in gardens and parks”.

Well, in some ways, Wilhelm Kordes was right and in the coming years, the percentage of floribundas grown and sold increased quite a bit.

My father’s next scoop was “Karen Poulsen” (1933) which got a gold medal in the NRS. Very soon it got competition from Prior in England, with the introduction in 1935 of two outstanding floribundas, “Betty Prior” and “Donald Prior”. From then on, floribundas were raised in quantities although not all of them were quality roses nor long-lasting.

I remember that my father often told me it was his dream to raise a yellow floribunda. He succeeded in 1938 when he introduced a true yellow — “Poulsen’s Yellow”. It came from a cross of “Mrs. W.H. Cutbush x “Gottfried Keller”, and it got a gold medal in the NRS. Many years later, Sam McGredy followed up this success with his “Yellowhammer” which also was awarded a gold medal at the NRS. In between, we had “Goldilocks” raised by Gene Boerner, for many years an outstanding yellow, but in 1956, the late Edward Le Grice introduced his “Allgold” which was and still is the biggest seller of all yellow floribundas. From a cross between “Columbine” and “Claire Grammersdorf”, I introduced a tall growing floribunda in 1963 by the name of “Chinatown”. It also got a gold medal in the NRS. With *Rosa rubiginosa* in its background, “Chinatown” is a very vigorous rose. Many rosarians will describe it as a shrub rose and others as a tall growing floribunda. Nevertheless, it is still a very popular rose. Sam tamed the vigor when he used the same blood in “Jan Spek”, a compact deep yellow floribunda. A few years ago, Reimer Kordes, also using the same blood, introduced his “Korressia-Friesia” — a

real beauty, with nicely shaped flowers of a deep-yellow colour and a very delicious fragrance. "Korresia-Friesia" will stay for many years but I will be amazed if some breeder in the future does not bring an improved "Korresia-Friesia" on the market.

Wilhelm Kordes gave a new "break" to the floribunda class by introducing "Baby Chateau" in 1936. It was not a typical floribunda, but the double, dark carmine-red flowers were different to other floribundas and, last but not least, it has given blood to many of the roses of today, such as H.T. "Baccara", Fl. "Independence", Fl. "Tantau's Triumph", and many others.

"Poulsen's Pink" was introduced in 1938 but even it was not a really new floribunda. It got some merit for the double pink flowers shaded with white and for its vigor and hardiness.

The second World War started and many rose-breeders had to slow down or quit their rose-breeding. Just before the real chaos began, W. Kordes introduced in 1940, a beautiful rose which should be of great importance to the floribunda class. Its name was "Pinocchio" (Rosenmarschen). I do not know if W. Kordes followed up his breeding work with "Pinocchio", but the American breeder, Gene Boerner saw the possibilities in this rose and seven years later introduced a brand new colour, which started with "Fashion" (Pinocchio x Crimson Glory) and followed up with "Vogue" and "Spartan". From this strain, Gene Boerner in 1965 raised his "Zorina", an outstanding forcing-rose, which really gave a boost to the cut-flower trade. Reimer Kordes followed it with his "Esther Ofarim" in 1970 and "Marina" in 1974, both forcing-roses grown in quantity.

Just after the war, in 1946, three good red and orange floribundas were introduced. First of all, "Frensham", raised by an amateur called A. Norman — a world rose in those days. Next "Fanal" from Tantau and then "Alain" from Meilland. They all kept for a long time. Red, orange, carmine-red, ox-blood red, etc. had been the favourite colours in the floribunda class for years. Every breeder had his own strains. Tantau very often used "Baby Chateau" from Kordes, together with his own "blood" from *Rosa roxburghii*. This resulted in "Red Favourite" in 1954 and ended up in the biggest scoop after "Peace" — "Super Star" ("Tropicana"). Kordes also used "Baby Chateau" but very often with his own strain going back to *R. eglanteria magnifica*. From this complex, he raised "Ama", "Korona", "Lili Marlene", all well-known and appreciated varieties. Meilland used a fresh strain and combined it with "Orange Triumph" from

Kordes and raised "Alain", "Moulin Rouge", "Cocorico" and "Sarabande". G. De Ruiter from Holland made his scoop in 1963 with "Europeana" — his own strains combined twice with "Anne-Mette Poulsen".

It is natural that breeders all over are using the "blood" from other breeders. A few years ago, Tantau introduced a cross from "Europeana" and named it "Royal Occasion — Montana", a variety which might in a few years take over from "Europeana". Verschuren of Holland made the same use of "Europeana" and raised two good varieties, "Prince Willem Alexander" and "Amsterdam". Sam McGredy raised a gold medal winner "Evelyn Fison" ("Irish Wonder") from "Moulin Rouge" and "Korona". We ourselves raised one of the most popular red floribundas in Scandinavia, "Nina Weibull" by using "Fanal" and an American variety.

Looking through my testfields year after year, where our own new red/orange floribundas grow side by side with similar colours from other growers, we discuss again and again, "Will there be room for another red/orange floribunda?". But however it goes, there is always a better one "in between the pot". Sam's "Trumpeter" is better than his "Satchmo", "Royal Occasion" better than "Europeana" and so on. There will never be an end.

The multicolours are only a small group within the floribunda class. Gene Boerner brought out the first, the sensational "Masquerade" (1950). It was raised from a cross of "Goldilocks" and "Holiday" which have a background from "Pinocchio". Unfortunately, "Masquerade" was infected with virus, so that after a few years of growing, we had to stop production. It was quickly followed by "Circus" (Swim 1955) and unfortunately, this outstanding variety was also infected with virus. In 1959, we introduced "Rumba", a cross of "Poulsen's Bedder" and "Masquerade". It was a new break in type and colour and is still very popular. Meilland brought his "Charleston" on the market in 1963, also with a background from "Masquerade".

The same year Dickson introduced his "Paint Box", a good clean rose. I also have to mention "Columbine" raised by my father in 1956. It was a cross from "Danish Gold" and "Frensham" and in my opinion, a new type of floribunda, a good grower, with fragrant double flowers, like a mini "Peace". It received a gold medal in the NRS. Even though we used "Columbine" to raise thousands of seedlings, we only had one success, "Chinatown". Sam McGredy had more luck using "Columbine" and in his "Handel" and a few other

hybrid teas, you can recognize the characteristics of this rose.

White floribundas are rare, maybe because they do not sell so well as other colours. I remember one of the first was "Dagmar Spath", which was a sport of "Joseph Guy" (Layfayette). Very often the flowers were half red, half white or striped. In 1949 we introduced "Irene of Denmark", a compact plant covered with small double flowers, pure white when fully open. It came from a funny cross of "Orleans Rose x (Mme. Plantier x Edina) and was absolutely sterile. "Schneewittchen" (Iceberg) from Kordes was introduced in 1958 and became the most popular and most sold of all white roses and will stay that way for many years. "Ivory Fashion" was raised by Gene Boerner and introduced the same year but in Europe it never became popular. More white floribundas will of course be raised in coming years, but they must be outstanding to find their way into the gardens.

The lavender colour in the floribunda class started when Gene Boerner used "Grey Pearl" (McGredy 1945) as a pollen plant to his "Pinocchio". The result was "Lavendar Pinocchio", a sensational rose in those days. The late Edward Le Grice became interested in this colour and raised several good lilac floribundas such as "Lilac Charm" (1961), "Overture" (1960) and, not to forget one of his latest, "News". We all hope that his strains of this special colour will be kept.

A big group in the floribunda class are the pinks, covering pale-pinks, deep pinks, salmon pinks, coral pinks, etc. Many of these various colours trace their origin to "Fashion". "Ma Perkins" is one of them. It was raised by Gene Boerner in 1952. Sam McGredy brought out his "Chanelle" in 1959, a cross from "Ma Perkins". One of my first roses was "Pernille Poulsen" and is still my favourite. Sam told me to use "Ma Perkins" in my breeding work and I followed his advice and got "Pernille". A real break in the colour without losing the characteristics of a floribunda. There are hundreds of them, good and semi-good so let me finish by naming three which I think are the best — "Paddy McGredy" (1961), "Sea Pearl" (Dickson 1964) and "Korp-Prominent" (Kordes).

To bring in new blood from other species for breeding and develop something good out of it normally takes a generation. With "Picasso", the "handpainted rose", Sam created an absolutely new type of floribunda. It was the start and a difficult start in some ways. "Picasso" did not seem to appeal to the customers but the next introduction from Sam, with the same blood, was "Matangi" and this is an outstandingly appealing rose and a beautiful bedding variety.

We will hear much more from this "line" with its background of *Rosa pimpinellifolia* "Altaica".

Jack Harkness has a good eye for rose-breeding and with his "Yesterday" raised from "Ballerina", later followed by "Escapade" and last but not least "Marjorie Fair", he has started a new series of floribunda. At least, in Denmark we name this type floribunda but in England, they call them Shrubs. I hope we will hear more from Jack.

Will the breeder still be able to develop floribundas? In my opinion, a loud "Yes". From the more or less old-fashioned "Poulsen-strain" to the modern floribunda-type, there is a big difference in growth, colour, fragrance and vigor. Will there still be room for the original type where the flowers are borne in big clusters? My answer is still "Yes". If the breeders can bring in better colours, better flower shapes, as well as fragrance, this type will go on forever. With one of our latest creations called "Korrigan", I think we have taken another step forward. To raise "Korrigan", we started all over again from the beginning with the "Orleans Rose", and after a few generations using modern floribundas as pollen plants, we finally used "Eden Rose" as father and got a very fragrant floribunda.

"Dolly" from 1975 is another example of a modern floribunda still wearing its flowers in big clusters. A modern floribunda with nice double, deep-pink flowers, it won a gold medal this Summer in the trials in Orleans in France.

A Symposium on Growing Floribunda Roses

WITH THE increasing interest in and availability of floribundas, we invited several of our members to contribute an article based on his or her experience in growing and showing this class of rose. Those selected were taken from the list of contributors to the Clearing House and in addition to their obvious expertise and knowledge, we also tried to cover as wide a geographical area as possible. The response was spontaneous and enthusiastic and we appreciate the time and effort which the contributors spent in preparing their material.

H.C. WEHRFRITZ, HAMILTON, ONTARIO

FLORIBUNDA means abundance of flowers. No bed of roses with hybrid teas can match the colours and the productivity of a bed of roses with floribundas. No other class of roses can provide the same large selection in heights and colours. And yet, the North-American gardeners buy eight to nine times more hybrid teas than floribundas. Why?

One reason could be that floribundas are a more recent class of roses than hybrid teas and not as well known. People are not totally aware of the range of today's floribundas. Nurseries should promote them more.

Another reason for the low popularity rating of floribundas could be caused by the prevailing notion that floribundas cannot be planted together with hybrid teas. This notion may be correct for parks and large gardens, but it is not so for the average small garden. The owner of a small garden cannot afford the space for separate beds for every class of rose, and in some cases the classifications are arbitrary. So, floribundas should be planted together with hybrid teas in the same bed. Of course, a few ground rules should be observed with respect to height of plants, number of plants, and matching of colours.

The height of the plants should be appropriate for the location: tall cultivars in the background or with tall hybrid teas; low growing cultivars in the front of the bed or as border plants.

A minimum of three plants of a selected cultivar should be planted

together as a cluster in order to avoid a restless, checkerboard appearance. In reality, many gardeners have more than a dozen cultivars, with one or two plants per cultivar. The result is a test garden with reduced harmony.

Colour matching is the most important and the most difficult task in choosing the locations. To give a pleasing appearance, the colours of neighbouring plants should enhance, match or complement each other. Due to limited space, often the colour considerations are neglected. The result is a bed of roses with no focal points or resting places for the eye. To match colours and heights, transplanting has to be part of every planting season.

A third reason for not growing a considerably larger number of floribundas could be the assumption that they are not very good for cut flowers. The contrary is true in many cases. Nowadays, floribundas are available with single stem flowers or small clusters of flowers. Some modern floribundas have an unsurpassed vase life, up to two weeks.

A fourth argument against floribundas may be valid. They are not as fragrant as hybrid teas. The smaller flowers with a low number of petals may not be able to hold back the fleeting fragrances so much treasured in roses.

To sum up, gardeners should grow more floribundas (two for every three hybrid teas) in order to have more colour in the garden and more cut flowers for the home.

What cultivars should be grown?

For the average gardener and for parks the following selection is relatively healthy and hardy:

Montana	Iceberg	Tamango
Bordure Rose	Bon-bon	Prince William Alexander
Snowdance	Meggido	City of Belfast
For productivity of flowers:		
First Edition	Courvoisier	Europeana
For cutting:		
Gabriella	Sonia	Prominent
Anabell	Priscilla	Golden Times
For exhibition:		
Europeana	Pussta	Prince William Alexander
Bridal Pink	Vision	Anabell
Träumerei	Little Darling	

For fragrance:

Margaret Merrill	Blue Parfume	Vision
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Low growing:

Topsi	Bordure Rose	Bon-bon
Esther Ofarim	Rosamunde	

Tall growing:

Meggido	Iceberg	Franklin Engelman
Fairy Tales	Evangeline Bruce	Vision

Promising new introductions:

Chorus	Rosamunde	Blue Parfume
Vision	Montana	Dalli Dalli
Roman Triumph	Margaret Merrill	

The selection of appropriate cultivars is very important. About a hundred new cultivars appear on the market every year, but only a few remain there for more than a decade. More should be done in comparative testing by rosarians and more critical appraisals of these new cultivars should be published.

The severe Canadian winter causes much damage to the floribundas. Most of their branches have to be cut back to about 6 inches after the winter. Consequently, cultivars have to be selected that bounce back quickly every spring to provide the abundance of flowers expected from floribundas.

Without any doubt, floribundas are an enchantment of the rose garden. Their abundant production of flowers should be utilized to a much greater extent.

MRS. ELAINE COCHRANE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

GROWING roses in San Francisco, California is a real challenge for the rose, and far more work comes into play, and not the leisure-time activities. I call it my hobby, but I am a truly incurable *Rose Alcoholic* and the hobby is more than a tinkering around. In the past 25 years, I have developed an intricate knowledge and expertise on how to grow roses in a wet, foggy climate. Thick fog is the common denominator along our northern California coastal areas. It rolls in at early evening and remains for several days like a wet blanket, the moisture penetrating the blooms so that they become saturated. When the fog stays high, growing conditions improve, and some spectacular roses are produced on the plants. Floribundas seem to perform better than hybrid tea or grandiflora cultivars.

Another factor is the drastic temperature changes, and this season

has been so extreme, I feel the roses have weathered the changes much better than I have. Last week, on October 10, 11 and 12th, it was in the high eighties. October 12th it was 97 degrees at 3.00 p.m. and the next day the fog came in and with it a chilly 53 degrees. So we have unusual growing conditions and very unpredictable weather, but it hasn't stopped me from winning Queen of the Show and other top awards. So all in all, it's better than the winter weather, and we do have a longer growing season.

In San Francisco, we prune around the 15th of January, and our first blooms start to show colour the middle of April, and continue through until the next pruning the following January. So I would say this climate has proven that good healthy floribundas can be grown and enjoyed most of the year, with a regular spraying program.

The lots in San Francisco are very small, most being 25 feet wide, and 75 feet deep, and this includes the home. So roses must be planted very close together, and this type of planting causes the bushes to grow very tall. I grow 450 bushes and 40 different varieties of floribundas. This would not be possible on such a small parcel of land, but my friendly Japanese neighbours let me use half of their garden to plant roses, and their favourite varieties are floribundas. Their yard has two levels; I use the upper part, with low growing floribundas like Matador, Charisma, Kerryman, Kapai and The Sun, as a border in front of the yard. Taller growing floribundas are mixed with hybrid tea roses in a bed behind the low growing floribundas. The back part of the garden has 24 inch tree roses of different varieties of floribunda such as Dolly, a beautiful deep pink disease-free variety, Jazz Fest, and Gene Boerner, with taller hybrid tea roses.

My garden at the back of the house also has two levels, and the upper part is divided into three beds. The larger back bed has all hybrid teas and grandifloras. The other two beds are mixed with many floribundas for a big splash of color, and miniatures for a border. The lower level is quite large with tree roses along the fence, and many hybrid teas and grandifloras. The border of the bed has three rows of mixed floribundas. They are planted with the tallest varieties next to the hybrid teas and with medium-sized and shorter floribundas for the front border. Care must be taken to group complementary colours together for a pleasant effect.

The patio plays a great part because it has ten redwood tubs, 24 inches in diameter and they hold enough soil to grow roses quite well. The same tubs have been in use for sixteen years, and have produced the best floribunda in the show many times. Colours are grouped

together that relate shades and tones, like Traumerei, Mercedes, Burghausen, Anabell, The Sun, First Edition, City of Leeds, and Kapai.

Tub planting is excellent for patios, decks, apartments, balconies and condominiums, and floribundas provide colour, fragrance and always a fresh bouquet for the home.

Most of the homes in San Francisco have just a few shrubs, and a strip of lawn on each side of the driveway. However, too many have removed the lawns and had them cemented over because of a water shortage. Many years ago, we removed the front lawn and planted 55 rose bushes. The garden is composed of hybrid teas and grandiflora test varieties from hybridizers and nurseries, but one half of the garden has many fine colourful floribundas.

Because this garden is the official Test Garden for San Francisco, I receive new rose varieties each year for trial that are numbered only. I evaluate them for several years before they are introduced into commerce, and many are floribundas which I import from Canada.

This garden really stops traffic because of the bright colours from hybrid teas, like Command Performance, Granada, Freude, Jolly, Red Lion, Pascali, and Lady. These are planted close to the house, and the remaining parts of the beds are floribundas. The varieties are very dependable in most kinds of weather, and some, which are for garden colour, also exhibit well. Others are excellent for both colour and show quality and most are disease-resistant in this area.

The best varieties for exhibition, as a rule, are the larger sprays like Toni Jacklin, Matangi (the best of the hand painted varieties), Dolly, Cathedral, Anabell, Traumerei, Satchmo, Gene Boerner, Pink Bountiful, City of Leeds, and Sam McGredy's new orange-red, Trumpeter.

The important form that produces the best show roses are those which have large, full trusses shaped like Matangi, with many blooms in the cluster. The terminal bud should be removed as soon as possible so as not to leave a large scar, and most of the time a perfect spray will be produced. If the terminal bud blooms before the remaining spray comes into bloom, points must be taken off by the judge. Many floribundas only have three buds in the cluster and if the centre bloom opens, the two side buds must show colour and the whole cluster must be fresh. As a rule, I only use this type for garden colour.

Many new floribundas are being introduced that produce more single stem blooms, and fine hybrid tea form, but not many sprays,



MAZURKA (Floribunda)
(Kordes '78)

for example, Red Gold, Shocking Blue and Evening Star. Unless the varieties are exceptionally good, I remove them. Rose Societies have been making classes for hybrid teas that are born singly, and when floribundas with hybrid tea form are disbudded early, they are eligible for this new class.

I would like to see more floribundas like Toni Jacklin hybridized. This variety has beautiful form, colour, excellent show quality, good repeating cycle and is disease-resistant. Trumpeter is another outstanding beauty and everyone loves Matangi, a charming, beautiful rose. Sam McGredy and Kordes have produced some fine floribundas. Not often can one say a rose is disease-free, but Poulsen's Dolly is just that — disease-free, plus non-fading, deep pink blooms.

We are trying to teach people living in types of dwellings without a garden that roses, especially floribundas, can be grown in tubs very successfully. I will be doing an article for the ARS Annual on growing roses in tubs next month. This type of tub culture can be successful with the correct information on soil, feeding, and most important, how to preserve the life of the tub, whatever kind of material or wood is used.

GEORGE MAGEE, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

MY LIKING for the floribundas is mostly based on their merit as a garden rose. They combine a great variety of flower forms with a colour range slightly greater than the hybrid tea. They are somewhat hardier and longer living and range from 18" bushes to floribunda shrubs. Also they are, as a class, showy in bloom, good repeat bloomers creating a fine garden display. Since I like single roses, the single and near-single floribundas will perpetuate this class of roses. Flower arrangers find the small hybrid tea buds of many floribunda varieties very suitable to work with and of course are used by florists who also appreciate their unique, long-lasting quality.

I use floribundas in beds of either floribundas by themselves or mixed with hybrid teas. This gives a more continuous display in early summer since the hybrid teas bloom a little earlier and the floribundas last into July in their first blooming.

Some of the older floribundas are still fine garden roses, such as Permanent Wave, Eutin, Iceberg, Vogue, Fire King etc. . Among the more unusual colours Orangeade is about as orange as any, News is a beautiful red purple, just recently surpassed in colour by Purple Splendor which is less fading. Escapade is a showy bush in soft

lavender pink, Matangi, Old Master and Picasso have a white eye and lighter reverse, and there are many bright red and yellow combinations such as Red Gold, and Esther Ofarim. Also Europeana, Sea Pearl, and too many others to be mentioned, have great merit.

As a show rose I think they should be judged ideally as a medium sized spray of medium roses, either of hybrid tea form or open decorative form. In either case the spray should be well-spaced and rounded without gaps, and should have some blooms in various stages of opening. In the case of classes calling for a floribunda with one hybrid tea bloom, I think size, depending on variety, should not be a factor, but the stem should be in proportion to the size of the bud. Otherwise, they should be judged as a hybrid tea entry.

GEORGE A. KINGSLEY, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

TO ESTABLISH my location and the conditions under which I garden, our city is one of several "bedroom communities" located in Kansas about 17 miles southwest of downtown Kansas City, Missouri. The soil is brown loam, originally a cornfield as evidenced by partially rotted corn stalks dug up when the first roses were planted in March, 1966. Much of the soil in this area is underlaid with large and thick deposits of limestone. The lowest winter temperature thus far has been -18° and occurred as early as December 20 after a long and rather warm fall, difficult for roses because they had not hardened completely. Many of the canes split almost to the bud union. In summer there may be a week or longer of 90 to 100 degree weather followed by violent thunderstorms, heavy rains and high winds. Hot winds and very bright sun will often burn the petals of dark red or orange roses. On the other hand there is seldom snow cover for more than two or three weeks in January. By late February the frost is out of the ground and roses have been planted as early as the last week of that month and never later than March 10. In some years the first bloom appears in late May; in others — this year for example — there may be precious little for our annual spring show the first weekend in June. In short, everything having to do with the climate is in the extreme, but then if one enjoys a challenge, and rose growing is just that, the ideal situation is mine.

When speaking of a floribunda rose I think in terms of a bush of rather short stature, broader than high, much branched, compact, clothed from the ground up with foliage; blossoms in clusters covering the entire plant and when in bloom, flowers in all stages of development, opening flat with not a large number of petals and

usually with a large center, heavily stamened in a contrasting color complementing that of the petals. Many of the older floribundas fall in this category and judges are prone to judge all floribundas on this basis. Some of the new cultivars, while still very pretty and well worth growing are really nothing more than small hybrid tea types that bloom in clusters but with longer peduncles than the older teas the hardware seekers so judiciously dis-bud for shows.

An example of a "true" floribunda and one of my favorites is Fashion; another that rates equally as high is Sarabande for both of these perform magnificently for me. Representative of the hybrid tea type, Anabell (Korbel) is a perfect little charmer, always in bloom, each a high-centered perfectly shaped "tea" type flower, on an upright rather slender bush. Another of this same type is Gene Boerner, an altogether satisfactory rose, constantly in bloom, but a bit oversize for the class. If you could compress the bush to half its size but still maintain the same flowering characteristics, we would truly have something!

In front of the house is a bricked-in area 17 by 20 feet, outside of which on two sides is a bed approximately 3 feet wide. Down the center of the bed is a two-rail, split rail fence. The bed is filled with floribundas planted on 18-inch centers and this is a riot of color from June to killing frost. The bricked area and bed are at least 12 inches above the level of the lawn and held in place by a low limestone wall, laid up dry. In addition to the two varieties already mentioned, this bed includes Ginger, Little Darling, Cairngorm, Bon Bon, Orange Sensation, Europeana, Freisia, Spanish Sun, Pinocchio, Anabell and one Gene Boerner at the base of the lamp post at the end of the fence and at the top of the steps up from the driveway. In with these I have several Mala Rubinstein, Tenerife and one Mischief, which, while classed as a hybrid tea, blooms with the reckless abandon of a floribunda, but is one of the most refined and shapely roses I grow. It was meant to be planted as a solo specimen because nothing should ever hide its symmetry. In the middle of the fence and on the side facing the street is one Royal Gold Climber, a true remontant type that livens up the display. If I removed anything it would be Little Darling for the climber in its parentage comes through a bit strong and by the end of the growing season it is considerably out of bounds.

Behind the house and surrounding the patio on two sides, again in a raised bed held in place by railroad ties, are more floribundas and teas. Here there is a fence, too, this time a 4 x 4 post type with three 1 x 6 stringers which in the beginning enclosed the patio and a double

row of hybrid teas. Later a bed about 4 feet wide was added outside the fence (the railroad ties were only moved out and the bed filled in) and in this is a double row of floribundas set with a row of miniatures in front along the ties. Here I grow City of Belfast, Sir Lancelot, Molly McGredy, Elizabeth of Glamis, Anna Wheatcroft, Highland Fling, Dearest and Charisma. Basically these are the lower growing varieties and in the back row against the fence, Anne Cocker, one of the longest lasting roses I know; Evelyn Fison, Sea Pearl, Arthur Bell, Franklin Englemann, a beautiful dark red tea type; and Evangeline Bruce. So much for the south side of the patio. Along the east side where the ground slopes more, is a two-tiered bed, the top tier wide enough for a double row, the bottom for a single row. In the wider bed are Rose of Tralee, a beautiful, luminous deep pink on a rather rangy bush that really needs room, Paddy McGredy, Marjorie Anderson, Violet Carson, Manx Queen, Iced Ginger and Snow Line, an aptly-named white hybridized by Poulsen but sadly, little known in the U.S. In the smaller bed at the bottom is Bridal Pink, to me the epitome of floribundas, compact, floriferous, disease resistant, long lasting, for all the world like the florists' "sweetheart" roses and always smiling at you. Here also are Kerry Gold with foliage as shiny and thick as holly; Golden Slippers, an old timer but a thoroughly satisfactory rose; Tip Top and Faberge which falls in the hybrid tea type category and a bit tender in that it always dies back to the bud union, but never completely winter kills. There are also two of McGredy's Sunday Times which he bills as a groundcover rose, and although they don't quite measure up to that, they do have possibilities if planted on 12-inch centers in a weed free soil for it would be impossible to work among their branches which are completely and thickly covered with thorns.

Along the chain link fence separating me from my neighbor to the east and at the base of a Blaze climber are three Iceberg. Had I known how these would have performed or seen them at the Royal National's Garden at St. Albans, I might have planted a hedge of them instead of investing in the fence. Only last winter was there any appreciable die-back on these and it was caused by the excessively low temperature before they were completely dormant. Otherwise to keep them in bounds takes a shearing about the end of July each year, but this only makes them thicker and promotes a heavier crop of bloom. In front of Iceberg are two Meteor, a short, semi-double orange red; and Illumination, a pleasing yellow, almost single and of medium height.

The balance of the back yard is devoted to hybrid teas, in two raised beds held in place by railroad ties, each bed planted with three rows of bushes, all terraced to follow the slope of the land, and running the width of the lot. The only roses not in raised beds are floribundas in a single row between these two beds in the upper part of the yard. In order, from one end to the other, are three Marlena, short and for all the world like a dark red cushion mum; four Scrabo, slightly taller, a heavy bloomer and an enchanting coral; four Saratoga, glistening white, as tall as Scrabo but slightly more spreading; and three Ascot, another low grower with large salmon-coral blooms $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter with an ample number of heavy yellow stamens. Mixed in with some of the teas are City of Leeds and Megiddo. These will reach four feet by the end of the growing season and blend well with the other roses.

All roses were planted so that the bud was level with the soil at planting time. Naturally, some settling followed and all are mulched with 3 to 4 inches of wood chips. No winter protection whatsoever is provided and after growth has stopped, the tops are reduced to 18 to 24 inches. The final pruning is done in the spring as buds begin to swell. They get a minimum of an inch of water a week if nature does not provide at least that much, and an overhead sprinkler is used. The only fertilizer is Urea 45 applied after pruning in the spring, one Campbell's soup can sprinkled in a circle around the drip line of two bushes. From the time leaves appear in the spring until killing frost they are sprayed every week or 10 days with a combination of phaltan and benlate with insecticide (Orthene) added occasionally as required for aphids, bud worms and the eleven-spotted cucumber beetles. A dormant lime-sulphur spray is applied in the fall after topping, and again in spring after the pruning. An Atomist power sprayer is used, the tank of which holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. Early in the growing season one filling will suffice for the 350 roses, but by the end of the summer three fillings are required.

Floribundas are ideal show specimens although eventually there will have to be a separate class for the hybrid tea type, and sub-classes in this for spray and stem. Many of the newer types come one to a stem, Sea Pearl and Evangeline Bruce being two prime examples. Judges, however, will have to upgrade their thinking for, by and large, they still consider worthy of awards only those older types that open flat and have fewer petals, ignoring entirely the others.

My particular landscaping pattern does not lend itself to separate beds of one solid color or variety although floribundas are ideally

suited for that. Meilland, for example feels mass planting of this type rose is where the future market lies. If you have that kind of a situation, by all means plant accordingly; if you do not, get at least two of each variety, even one if space demands it, study the catalogues and everything you can find describing how tall and wide each variety grows, plant the shorter ones together, the taller one together, don't worry about colors clashing — Mother Nature doesn't — and enjoy them to the fullest. No other type of rose provides so much color over a longer period of time.

R.J. KOPECKY, OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

FLORIBUNDAS, like Avis, have had to try a little harder to gain recognition and acceptance. In comparison to hybrid teas they have been around a relatively short time. Catalogues of leading rose suppliers feature many more hybrid teas than floribundas. Also, most first-time rose growers will buy hybrid tea roses as they are readily available at discount stores, super markets and local nurseries or garden shops. I was no exception to the rule for I only purchased floribundas when I found that I needed them to enter certain classes in our annual show.

Trying to find which floribundas would be best for showing got me a few blank stares, some well-intentioned but misleading advice and some "I don't know's". Many local rosarians did not grow all that many floribundas. Being new at rose growing I resorted to looking at pictures in various catalogues, reading the glowing descriptive prose and trusting to dumb luck in making my selections. I must have done something right for Daily Sketch, Ivory Fashion, Ginger and Sarabande were some of the first floribundas I chose and they are all growing in my garden today. Another early choice was Little Darling, by far the largest and easiest to grow of all my floribundas. At one time or another they were all picked as the best floribunda specimen in various shows.

Today I do things a wee bit differently. I make extensive use of information contained in the CRS Clearing House and this, coupled with comparative reports in American, Royal National, Australian and New Zealand Rose Annuals, will help me determine the very best floribundas for my garden. I have found that a good rose in all these different places will usually give me what I am looking for in the way of floribundas. Additionally, I pay particular attention to what Kordes, Poulsen, Harkness and Sam McGredy are doing. This allows me to pick what I call "sleepers" long before they become popular.

Two of these, City of Belfast and Picasso were secured from Canadian suppliers long before they became available in the States.

Over the years I have had exceptional luck with Anabell (very good for arrangements), Ice White, Sea Pearl, Orangeade, Angel Face, Molly McGredy and Bon Bon. Another favorite of mine is Gene Boerner named for a pioneer floribunda hybridizer. Fashion and Vogue, two of Mr. Boerner's earliest introductions, are still winning blue ribbons today. Next Spring I plan on planting Glenfiddich, Shocking Blue (for the color alone), Escapade, Esperanza and Franklin Engelmann. You can see that my color selection runs the gamut from A to Z though hardiness is my prime consideration in selecting any rose. Floribundas I find are extremely tolerant of our widely diverse weather conditions.

In Omaha most rose gardens usually consist of informal beds containing floribundas, hybrid teas and grandifloras giving us a multi-color effect rather than one color found in mass plantings of one variety.

At the onset I said that I was forced into growing floribundas in order to compete. The use of floribundas in arrangements, in collections and as single trusses has added a broader dimension to my exhibiting. In June I exhibited a magnificent truss of Ginger that was about perfect in every detail. It came close to being the best floribunda I'd ever shown. Only time will tell what my floribundas have in store for me in the future. During the past season a plant of Gene Boerner produced some trusses of white blooms. If the budwood will reproduce a stable color I might just put a floribunda in your future.

A bit of advice to rosarians who ignore floribundas — try 'em, you might like 'em.

C.D. YEOMANS, VANCOUVER, B.C.

ALL ROSES are beautiful, though in the eyes of some people some roses are more beautiful than others. When the glory of the first bursts upon one when one is a novice, the revelation is usually brought about by the shape, colour and texture of a hybrid tea. Later, as one becomes more sophisticated, one appreciates more primitive forms. That is why most of us suburbanites, short of space and egged-on by catalogues to try more and more new roses, maintain well-loved floribundas among our one-of-each kind collections. For who would be without 'Kerryman', 'Anne Cocker', 'Escapade', 'Liverpool Echo', 'Matangi', 'Lilli Marlene', 'Courvoisier' (it smells like

brandy), 'Elizabeth of Glamis', 'Glenfiddich', 'Tiki', 'Molly McGredy', 'City of Leeds', 'Annabel', 'Evelyn Fison', 'Iceberg' or 'Ice White'? These are particular favourites of mine. I am sure that you can compile as long a list of yours.

Floribundas make colourful standards (tree roses). The best ones are those which make spreading growth, such as 'Orangeade', 'Little Darling' and 'Europeana'. For contrast try 'News', 'Friesia' and 'Elizabeth of Glamis' with the three first mentioned. You will have your own ideas. Standards are easier to bud than dwarfs. They are also more vulnerable to cold weather. They must be closely pruned before winter, otherwise the heads will break off during a heavy snowfall. Winter protection of standards consists of threading bracken through the canes near the crown, and keeping one's fingers crossed that there isn't a killing frost in December while the sap is still running.

Because they produce more colour than hybrid teas, floribundas are to be preferred to hybrid teas for mass planting in public places. The officials of the City of Aberdeen say (and Scotsmen should know) that roses planted close together are cheaper to maintain than grass on medians of highways, and so they planted them on the ring road around Aberdeen. They also claim that the fumes from the cars keep the roses healthy!

To sum up, floribundas can be grown as one-of-a-kind pets, (best in beds reserved for them and not mixed with hybrid teas); they make spectacular standards; and they provide colour in mass plantings. But most of them are as gawky as hybrid teas and so do not make satisfactory specimen shrubs; 'Eye Paint' is an exception although some people might consider it altogether too bright. The gallicas, damasks, albas, centifolias and Pemberton musks are more graceful and make the best shrubs.

Floribundas are as easy to grow and as difficult to keep happy as any other roses; that is to say they grow exuberantly, given a good bed and fertilizer, but they need to be pruned and sprayed and generally looked after. In two aspects of their cultivation they differ from hybrid teas. The first is that most of them will produce respectable bushes on their own roots, which most hybrid teas will not. The second is that they are pruned in a manner peculiar to themselves. In our climate we get little winterkill (except that once every ten or fifteen years we get a hard frost early in December and almost everything is killed to ground level) and so we can follow the method of pruning advocated by the late E.B. LeGrice. His method is

to prune basal growth of the previous year to the next convenient eye below the flower-head; growth one year older is pruned harder and old wood is removed altogether. The reasoning behind this method is that the shoots from the lightly pruned wood will bloom before those from the wood which is pruned hard, so ensuring continuity of flowering.

We cannot tell from experience of our winters whether or not bush floribundas are more hardy than hybrid teas, for winterkill in our region is all or nothing. A killing frost happens so suddenly that it is almost impossible to guard against it. Fortunately it is also infrequent. Good drainage is the only logical requirement for winter protection. I suspect that floribundas are more hardy than hybrid teas because I have never lost one by reason of winterkill, and I have lost one or two hybrid teas.

At a show the expert looks for the perfect specimen bloom and would probably be happy with a small show if the quality of the hybrid teas were high. But the members of the general public are not concerned with the finer points of the best hybrid teas; they admire them but as often as not their favourites are not among the prize winners. The public thinks it is getting its money's worth if it sees a big show with lots of colour, and this is where the floribundas come into their own. If the classes are well planned and if all the floribunda classes are placed together where a person entering the hall will see them at once, the show looks colourful. The classes should be for bowls of floribundas (and including other cluster-flowered roses) and for multiple stems of floribundas, three, five, seven, or whatever the members can put up. Classes for single stems should be the least numerous. If these classes are staged where they can be viewed as a group, people will say "What a lovely show."

You may get the impression from the above that colour is the principal characteristic of floribundas. Providing colour in mass is indeed a very valuable quality; but look closely at the flowers of floribundas and you will find them as beautiful as those of their more ornate sisters, the hybrid teas.

The Shrub Rose In The Small Garden

MICHAEL GIBSON

Author and R.N.R.S. Council Member
Surrey, England.

IN VERY general terms, shrub roses can be described as those members of the rose family which, either because of their habit of growth or their size, are not usually used for bedding, as Hybrid Teas and Floribundas are. And it is because of the multitudinous differences in the way that they grow, the wide-ranging colour, size and shape of their leaves, and above all the contrast between the ethereal flowers of a five-petalled species and, say, the huge, paeony-like cerise blooms of a Hybrid Perpetual like 'Paul Neyron', or the flat, white quartered flowers of the Damask 'Mme Hardy' that they are so suitable for any kind of landscaping, with or without other shrubs. They can fill almost any need, and in a country where each winter brings sub-zero temperatures for long periods they score especially highly, for many of them are incredibly tough.

This last aspect I will come back to, but it is even more important first of all to banish for ever two popular misconceptions; that shrub roses are much too big for small gardens, and that they only flower once anyway so that they are not worth bothering about. Anyone who believes this is only half right on both counts, and to my mind two-thirds wrong on both as well!

Many shrub roses, particularly among the Gallicas and Chinas, some species such as the Burnet or Scotch roses, and some Hybrid Musks, Centifolias, Moss roses — in fact representatives of almost every group — grow no more than 4-5 ft tall. Many others, including Damasks, Albas and a number of species, take up no more room than a medium-sized lilac or rhododendron. Some may spread out more, but not all.

Lilacs and rhododendrons (most of them) only flower once, so why not a once-flowering rose? In any case it is only those dating from

before the second half of the 19th century that are non-recurrent. Afterwards came the heyday of recurrent Bourbons, Portlands (Perpetual Damasks), Hybrid Perpetuals, China roses, and the late 1800s was also the time when most of the popular Rugosa hybrids such as 'Roseaie de l'Hay' were introduced. Repeat-flowering shrub roses of more recent introduction, from the Hybrid Musks onwards, contain hundreds of varieties to many of which Hybrid Teas and Floribundas would have to give second best in sheer extravagance of bloom.

As to hardiness, among the toughest are the species *R. blanda*, *R. rubrifolia* and *R. rugosa*, which will survive in temperatures in the -50°F to -35°F range, but before naming a few more there should, perhaps, be a qualification. With the Rugosas and within other groups there are many hybrids, and not all of these are as hardy as the original species from which they came, or as the type plant when the group itself is of hybrid origin. The article on breeding hardy Rugosas in the 1978 Canadian Rose Annual illustrated this point well, so what follows, except when actual species are mentioned, should be used only as a general guide.

With that out of the way, roses in the -35°F to -20°F range include the Dog Rose, *R. nitida*, and *R. virginiana*, and those managing with a temperature between -20°F and -10°F minimum are the Albas, *R. arkansana*, *R. carolina*, the Damasks, the Gallicas, *R. rubiganosa* (*R. eglanteria* or the Sweet Brier), *R. foetida* (surprising in that it comes from the Middle East), and the Scotch roses. Bourbons, Centifolias, China roses and such species as *R. californica*, *R. moyesii*, *R. pomifera* (the Apple Rose), *R. roxburghii* (the Chestnut Rose), and *R. wichuraiana*, from which so many of our favourite ramblers have been bred, can survive winter temperatures between -10°F and -5°F .

Here we are concerned primarily with landscaping with shrub roses in a small garden, but large or small, what you are going to achieve depends not only on size. Most plots nowadays are rectangular, but a triangular or an oval one would need quite a different treatment. Whether or not there is a change of level — a great advantage, this — and what the surroundings beyond the boundary wall, fence or hedge may be will also make a difference. There may be a large and unsightly factory block to hide from view, or a fine range of evergreens which form a screen against rough weather so that you can grow more tender plants, or which makes an ideal background against which to display short climbing roses

on pillars. You may wish for a pergola with ramblers over it, but if space is limited a rose arch may well be all you can manage. In other words nobody can landscape an actual garden without first seeing it and its surroundings. Some help can be given, though, by running through the various shrub rose groups and making suggestions as to how they can be used in different ways, which can be followed exactly or adapted as required.

As an enthusiast I find it hard to say this, but in a small garden a great many of the species roses are best avoided unless you have found space for a general shrub border, into which they can be mixed. It is not simply a question of size, but because with a few exceptions such as *R. fedtchenkoana*, these are among the roses which do only flower once. I may seem now to be reversing my own argument, but if your space is very limited, unless a rose's foliage is outstanding over the rest of the year, which cannot be said of all species, it seems more sensible to choose a member of a shrub rose group which keeps on going, or at least has a second blooming. Just the same there are people who cannot resist the simple beauty of the flowers of something like *R. davidii*, and if so, species can be used (allowing plenty of room for them to develop to their full size) planted in with other shrubs which can take over when they have finished their four to six weeks of glory.

In this kind of situation, *R. rubrifolia* would provide unique grey-green leaves with a purplish, plum-like bloom on them and hips later, the Moyesii hybrids with even more spectacular hips, and *R. virginiana* contributes autumn leaf colour after its display of pink flowers.

If there is lawn space to accommodate a specimen planting which may reach 7 ft x 8 ft you cannot beat creamy-white 'Nevada', a hybrid possibly, but by no means certainly, of *R. moyesii*, which will give some flowers after the truly spectacular first flush. One can, however, keep species such as the early-flowering yellow 'Canary Bird' or cream *R. spinosissima altaica* quite rigidly under control in a limited area by budding them on to standard stems, as was done with many of the old roses around the turn of the century. I cannot claim to know, however, how much winter protection these would need, even if they were grown on Rugosa stocks.

For a difficult though sunny dry bank where not much else will survive, the low-growing and very thorny *Spinosissima* hybrids will flourish and give a colour range from bright yellow, through white and pale pink, to the deep purple-cerise of William III, bearing

in mind that all of them spread with great enthusiasm by underground suckers and once started are difficult to halt. The much bigger and exceptionally beautiful *R. Xpaulii*, or its pink sport *P. Xpaulii rosea* will also sprawl over a bank and hide it, but a 12 ft circumference must be allowed for, even though they will not often top 4 ft in height. And, with them, I really must finish with the species, having stressed how generally unsuitable they are for small gardens only a paragraph or two ago.

Albas, generally big, lusty, upright growers, can be recommended for their restful, soft grey-green leaves, and here are two which will not go much over 4 ft. These are 'Chloris' and 'Félicité Parmentier', both with exquisite, blush-pink double flowers, and they will mix in well with other plants in a mixed border. All shrub roses associate very happily with grey and silver-leaved shrubs and bedding plants such as rosemary and lavender, and among the best small ones for such a scheme are the light and airy China roses, and those often classed as Chinas because of their resemblance to them. These include the Sweetheart Rose, 'Cécile Brunner', 'Perle d'Or', 'Little White Pet' and 'Hermosa' (a real China), which can also be used for bedding on their own, though not if you want something showy. Unlike the Albas, they will be in bloom early and continue, weather permitting, until Christmas.

Even the biggest of the Bourbons such as 'Mme. Isaac Pereire', the more rangy Centifolias, or tall Moss roses like 'William Lobb' can have their determination to spread as far and wide curbed so that one or two at least can be fitted into a small garden. Use them as short climbers on a wall or trained on pillars or tripods, perhaps as the centrepiece of a round bed or as specimens on their own. There are also quite a number of small Centifolias and Moss roses which will keep under 5 ft, and examples of Centifolias are 'Unique Blanche', and 'De Meaux', and among the Mosses, the 3 ft x 3 ft 'Deuil de Paul Fontaine', a few of the latter family being recurrent in a rather half-hearted way.

These short roses can find a home at the front of a shrub border, which is also a good place for Gallicas like 'Rosa Mundi', 'Perle des Panachées', light mauve 'Gloire de France' or, more lax than the other three, 'Tuscany'. In a limited area the use of Gallicas for hedges, often recommended, should be avoided. Their foliage is neither attractive enough nor healthy enough to stand on its own after the flowers have gone.

'Leda', the Painted Damask, with white flowers tinted crimson at the petal edges, and 'Gloire de Guilan' (flowers pink and quartered in the best old-rose tradition), both no more than 4 ft tall, are members of a group which are otherwise large and lax growers, and can be used for an attractive small planting on their own or for mixing with perennial flowers.

And what of the tough Rugosas? As a race they are not of a retiring nature and like plenty of elbow-room. But they are such wonderful shrubs from the point of view of health, fine foliage, the non-stop flow of flowers, which if single or at most semi-double give outstanding hips, and for autumn leaf colour, that at least one should be squeezed into the smallest garden somehow. Those with which this could be done most easily are 4 ft 'Frau Dagmar Hastrup' (pale pink, single, with cream stamens) and 'Fimbriata', also known as 'Phoebe's Frilled Pink' because its blush-pink flowers have serrated edges like a carnation in the same way as those of the much less attractive Grootendorst quartet. These two Rugosas will make wonderful low hedges, but even some of the more massive of the family will stand quite severe clipping back at pruning time if you feel you really must have one of them.

Finally the Hybrid Musks, which are unpredictable to say the least, shooting out massive flower-laden canes in the most unexpected directions. However, trained from the beginning on wire strung between uprights or on an open-work fence, they can be formed into a hedge little more than 24 in wide. And what beauty there will be.

Shrub, Climbing and Species Roses

WINIFRED K. WALTON

North Vancouver

*Oh, no man knows
Through what wild centuries
Roves back the rose.*

Walter de la Mare

ACCORDING to the fossil remains which have been discovered, its story began in the long, long ago before men or even mammoths appeared on the earth. A most interesting story! We read of rose leaf impressions found in chalk. These were formed some seventy million years ago in the Miocone age. More fossil remains show that roses bloomed thirty-five million years ago in Oregon. Of course, it is impossible to tell at this time what kind of roses these were as their far distant past is beyond research.

No native roses have been found south of the Equator — they are all natives of the northern hemisphere. All roses are shrubs, some are small, some large, others with long, strong branches are used as climbers. Many of these climbing roses are of hybrid tea or floribunda parentage. These are hardy in mild climates such as south western British Columbia, Vancouver Island and the small islands off the Pacific coast but are not so hardy in the colder provinces of Canada.

However, there are many other roses well worth a trial in our gardens. Generally referred to as “old-fashioned”, these roses are more hardy than the hybrid teas. They are different, sweet scented, beautiful, with a charm all their own. They are excellent, colourful shrubs in the garden and many of them grow such long strong branches that, if any support is near enough, they use it to become climbers.

The oldest known rose still grown in our gardens is *Rosa gallica officinalis*. This is also known as the Apothecary Rose. It is an excellent bright red shrub rose with an interesting history; growing to

five or six feet. It was very popular in the time of the Roman Empire and is probably the rose mentioned by Pliny as the red rose of Melitus, known in later times as the red rose of Lancaster. The Mede and Persian soldiers are said to have worn gallica roses in their helmets in the year 1200 B.C. The first known illustrations of roses were found in the ruins of the palace of Knossos in Crete. These roses were the gallica type and dated from the period around 2000 B.C. Remains of rose garlands found in ancient Egyptian tombs have also been identified as gallicas.

Rosa gallica officinalis is the rose which gave us that excellent sport called Rosa Mundi. This one is fragrant like its parent, its blooms are striped red, pink and white and often a branch or two will revert back to its parent's brilliant red. This has happened several times in my garden. It is a beautiful rose, an outstanding feature in any garden when in full bloom. Whether used as a hedge, a large shrub, or given full support to become a low climber, it will easily reach to six feet each way. Rosa Mundi is the oldest of our striped roses and still one of the best. It was named for fair Rosamond Clifford, a favourite of King Henry II. This rose is now sometimes sold as York and Lancaster, but that is a different rose altogether.

The ancient Charles de Mills is another remarkable gallica rose. A shrub of about five feet, it blooms once a year and its quilted red purple blooms really must be seen to be believed. They are like no other roses and are beautifully fragrant. Gorgeous deep red Tuscan is one more good gallica and Empress Josephine, which grew in the gardens of Malmaison, is a beautiful rose pink dating from 1770 and growing easily in good soil to seven or eight feet.

Another very ancient rose is *Rosa moschata*, the Musk Rose. It blooms once a year, a little later in summer than most of the other roses, and the annual flowering of its fragrant single white flowers over a tree or fence is a pleasant sight in the landscape. Its branches will spread to twenty or thirty feet.

There are a number of good hybrid musk roses, too, but these hybrids are much more modern than the parent rose. Their dates of introduction range from 1879 to 1958. Unlike the parent musk rose, these hybrid musks repeat their blooming all through the season. All of them are hardy, sweet scented, vigorous, with healthy clean foliage, and they will grow well and bloom well in either full sun or filtered light. While the hybrid musks are not usually listed as exhibition roses, but as excellent garden or landscape shrubs or climbers, some of them are very useful in decorative arrangements.



VIA MALA (Hybrid Tea)
(Kordes '78)

Three white flowered varieties are:

Autumn Delight — Five to six feet, almost single

Kathleen — eight to sixteen feet, single, so sweetly scented the bees love it

Penelope — with attractive light green hips changing to coral

Three pink ones:

Cornelia — six to eight feet, with unusual fragrance, a blend of narcissus and heliotrope

Lavender Lassie — eight to ten feet, with double flowers

Wind Chimes — six to eight feet, with green leaves edged maroon and small red hips

And one red:

Will Scarlet — five to seven feet, has semi-double bright red flowers and large clusters of orange hips

The dogrose of the English hedges, *Rosa canina*, is the other very ancient rose. This is not often grown in gardens but it has given us the beautiful sweetbrier, Eglantine. This vigorous shrub will grow from ten to fourteen feet. With its dainty pink flowers and sweetly scented foliage, it was the favourite rose of Queen Elizabeth I. It was also mentioned by Shakespeare.

Many other wonderful roses have been developed from these three very ancient types and a few species. The species rose, *R. multiflora polyantha simplex*, gives a quite spectacular display when in full bloom. It dates from 1781. Small single white flowers in clusters — hundreds of them — loaded all along its branches are followed by a plentiful crop of small bright red hips. This is not a rose for the small garden, but where there is room for it, it is a hardy background shrub twenty feet high and as much across. Given support, it will become a twenty-five foot climber. If this rose were planted in farm hedges it would beautify the countryside but it is chiefly used as the stock on which many modern roses are budded.

Another species rose, *Rosa soulieana*, is an excellent rose to use as a ground cover over a bank or on a fence or trellis. Its eight inch clusters of small white flowers are very fragrant and its long branches ramble from fifteen to twenty feet. It gives one good full flowering, followed by scattered blooms through the season.

R. wichuraiana species is a single white rose, a sprawling ground cover plant, not suitable for the garden, but it has given us a number of fine ramblers such as May Queen. This rose grows into a large shrub covered with fragrant, double, deep pink roses of an old-

fashioned type and it flowers repeatedly. It improves with time and, with support, will become a twenty foot climber. Other good hardy *R. wichuraiana* hybrids are Etain with pink blooms, the well-known old pink flowered Dorothy Perkins, which should always be planted on an arch in the open garden, never by a house wall to gather mildew, Excelsa — the red Dorothy Perkins — and American Pillar. The latter will sometimes grow branches as long as twelve feet in a season, and the next year they will be covered with trusses of single bright pink flowers with a white eye. This outstanding rose may be grown as a large shrub, a massive climber or a splendid weeping standard.

Rosa rugosa typica, the Japanese rose which was the Kamchatka rose until 1779 when it was re-named *R. rugosa*, is a tall shrub with single pink flowers and good red hips. This is one of our hardiest roses. Its sport, hybrid rugosa F.J. Grootendorst, sometimes called the Carnation Rose because of the fringed petals on its small red blooms, has given us in its turn the Pink Grootendorst. This lovely tall shrub is well covered with pretty pink flowers over the whole season. It has excellent foliage and wicked thorns. Sometimes we still find a spray of pink flowers on F.J. Grootendorst and red ones on Pink Grootendorst.

The charming Moss Roses really should be in every garden. Many of them are sturdy shrubs from three to about five feet, with well mossed buds and flaring sepals opening to delightfully fragrant flowers in white, pink, red, striped and even one yellow. One variety in my garden, the old red Velvet Moss Rose, grows to a large shrub with some branches fifteen feet long, covered with its beautiful fragrant flowers climbing over the tall shrubs behind it.

Veilchenblau, introduced as the blue rose in 1909, is not blue. Its small single blooms in clusters are wine purple with a white eye. This is a strong, hardy shrub to eight feet or grows as a climber to twelve feet. Wood ashes mixed with bone meal and peat moss is an excellent fertilizer and helps its colour.

Another excellent shrub is *R. sempervirens* Félicité et Perpétue. Like Veilchenblau, it is strong and hardy and produces masses of blooms. It may be grown as either shrub or climber and is evergreen except in very cold climates. Its blooms are small, white and quite attractive.

These older roses need much the same care and treatment as other roses, except for pruning. Those which bloom once a year should be pruned after blooming, not before. Most of them need very little

pruning or none at all — just the cutting out of dead wood — and they will give great masses of flowers.

Roses with Tea, China or Noisette roses in their parentage are not hardy or long lived, especially in colder climates, but, there are exceptions. For instance, Gruss an Teplitz with one Tea Rose, two China and one Bourbon in its ancestry and Madame Alfred Carrière, Tea x Noisette, have lived and bloomed beautifully on the east side of the house here every year for the past thirty-six years.

Most roses are fragrant and all are beautiful but whatever types we grow, to the rose lover, "There is always room for another rose."



THE FLORIST ROSE

*This wax-mannequin nude, the florist rose,
She of the long stem and too glossy leaf,
Is dead to honest greenfly and leaf-cutter:
Behind plate-glass watches the yellow fogs.*

*Claims kin with the robust male aeroplane
Whom eagles hate and phantoms of the air,
Who has no legend, as she breaks from legend—
From fellowship with sword and sail and crown.*

*Experiment's flower, scentless (he its bird);
Is dewed by the spray-gun; is tender-thorned;
Pouts, false-virginal, between bud and bloom;
Bought as a love-gift, droops within the day.*

Robert Graves

La Roseraie of Montreal's Botanical Garden

PIERRE BOURQUE

Head Horticulturalist

Le Jardin Botanique de Montréal

CONSIDERED the Botanical Garden's most spectacular acquisition in many years, the Rose Garden brings a note of freshness, charm and quite exceptional beauty to this Montréal attraction.

Inspired by the most recent triumph in contemporary landscaping, the "Floral park" concept, the Rose Garden gives a new dimension to this modern park. This is achieved by introducing a symphony of colours, forms, ambience and movement to a very limited space.

LA ROSERAIE, as it is known in French, proudly displays 8000 rose bushes, bunched into some 100 beds with the most varied colours and smells. As a framework for these magnificent plants, there is an uninterrupted series of trees, flowering shrubs and fruit plants, dwarf and adult evergreens and ground covers which add to the charm and extraordinary variety.

A network of sinuous lanes leads the visitor to a marvellous public square which is adorned by granite pavement and ornamented by three musical, fresh-water fountains. Screens of greenery and majestic trees literally encircle the garden's five hectares while a series of classic-style public benches invite rest and contemplation.

La Roseraie is in bloom from April to November thanks to the surprising succession of seasonal budding: spring (forsythias, chokeberry, prunus, malus, spirea; summer (philadelphus, potentilla, weigelas) and not forgetting the spectacular rose blooms.

In one centralized spot, La Roseraie groups the most complete ornamental vegetal collection grown in Québec. Its educational and cultural impact on the public is considerable since plants are well identified and because visitors are free to walk on the grass and around the clumps of flowers.

A brief summary of the main varieties of roses should give the reader a view of the stunning diversity in La Roseraie. All are represented in clumps of from 20 to 100 specimens.

LIST OF ROSE BUSHES

1. Hybrid Tea

- *Red, and orange:* Chrysler Imperial, Command Performance, Crimson Glory, Fragrant Cloud, Gypsy, Mme H. Guillot, Mister Lincoln, Tropicana, Yankee Doodle.
- *Pink:* Candy Stripe, Miss All-American Beauty, Miss Canada, Mala Rubinstein, Phoenix, Pink Peace, Pink Radiance, Rubaiyat, Perfume Delight.
- *Lavender:* Blue Girl, Lady X, Lavender, Simone
- *Yellow:* Diamond Jubilee, Golden Giant, Golden Masterpiece, Golden Prince
- *Blends:* Chicago Peace, Colorama, Condessa de Sastago, Love Song, Peace, Summer Rainbow, Madallion, Swarthmore, Tiffany.
- *White:* F.K. Druschki (H.P.)

2. Floribundas or polyanthas

- *Red:* Alain, Amsterdam, Charisma, Europeana, Eutin, Floradora, Frensham, Lili Marlene, Red Pinocchio
- *Pink:* Fashion, Miss America's Junior, Sonia
- *Salmon:* Spartan
- *Yellow:* Honeymoon, Goldilocks
- *Bi-colour:* Angel Face, Caribia, Mr. Faust

3. Grandifloras

- *Red:* Carousel, Strawberry Blonde
- *Orange:* Comanche, Montézuma, Olé
- *Pink:* Papillon Rose, Queen Elizabeth
- *Yellow:* Arizona
- *White:* Mount Shasta

4. French Rose Bushes

- *Red:* Mistress B. R. Cant
- *Pink:* Rose Romorin, Souvenir de Germain St-Pierre, Diane de Bollvillers, Mme Lombard, Général Schablikine, Anna Olivier, Mme Mélanie Willerway, Sombreuil
- *Yellow:* Prof Ganiviat, Azelie Imbert, Souvenir de Pierre Notting



Two views of Le Jardin Botanique de Montréal.

5. Miniatures

- *Red*: Beauty Secret
- *Pink*: Chipper, Judy Fisher
- *Orange*: Sheri-Anne, Starina
- *Yellow*: Yellow Doll
- *White*: Cinderella
- *Blends*: Toy Clown, Baby Darling
- *Lavender*: Lavender Lace

In the short period of three years, La Roseraie has become one of the Botanical Gardens' main attractions and we foresee enlarging it as early as next year.

With Montréal hosting the 1980 Floralties Internationales the first ever held in North America — a visit will be incomplete without discovering LA ROSERAIE OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL'S BOTANICAL GARDEN.

The Rose Society — Forty Years Ago

JUDGE MILTON A. CADSBY

THE ROSE SHOW

NEW YEAR'S Day, 1939, was much like any other one.

The ensuing winter was long and cold, and it was questionable whether the Rose Show could be held on June 20. One could safely say the Depression was over, at least for all but the Rose Society. Nevertheless, President Phil Whytock and Exhibition Chairman, Albert Brown persuaded the directors to return the Rose Show from Varsity Arena to the Royal York Hotel, where for many years prior to 1937 it had been the custom to hold it. And what a Rose Show it was!

On Tuesday, June 20, 1939, the weather warmed up, and the Concert Hall of the Royal York Hotel was a sea of beautiful roses. E. D. Smith & Sons Limited, Winona, exhibited a named collection of roses which attracted considerable interest. Beautiful baskets of roses from the Dale Estate Limited, Brampton, and the large shadow box from Dunlop & Son attracted much attention, as did the exhibits of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and the Parks Department, Toronto. Again this year the Harry Oakes Trophy was won by Col. Hugh A. Rose of Welland for the greatest number of points, while the P. H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy for the best rose in the show went to Mr. C. A. Davis of Buffalo for his magnificent specimen of "Mme. Joseph Perraud".

PUBLICATIONS

The year book was edited by Mr. A.J. Webster, and the Rose Bulletin by Mr. C.W. Cruickshank, who kept members well advised regarding new varieties and on the proper care of roses.

THE TEST GARDEN

Official inspections of the roses under test at Guelph were made by the Committee headed by Dr. A.H. Rolph on the 25th of June and on the 24th of September. Records of performance were kept by Mr. J.C. Taylor, Assistant Director of Floriculture at the O.A.C.

None of the varieties was sufficiently meritorious to be deserving of the highest award, the Society's Gold Medal. Certificates of Merit, however, were given to Charles Mallerin, Grenoble, France, for his hybrid tea "Madame Henri Guillot", a brilliantly-coloured, bushy-growing, floriferous and healthy rose, and to Jackson and Perkins Company, Newark, N.J. for the pure yellow hybrid tea "Eclipse" which was so attractive in the bud stage. Other varieties which provoked very favourable comments were "Musette", H. Poly. and "Smiles", H. Poly.. "Smiles", a very pale pink was soon superseded by better H. Poly., although it remained in commerce for some years.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Suddenly it was Labour Day; gardens were still at their peak, the weather was mild and the news bad; "Peace in our Time" promised by Neville Chamberlain was gone. Germany had attacked Poland; England and France would honour their commitments. Europe was at war and just a few days later our Government declared war. Lt. Col. A.L. Nash, Chairman of the Society's Finance Committee, took up active duty and was unable to report at the annual meeting on November 28, 1939. An increase in fees had resulted in a loss of 100 members, but revenue remained about the same. The speaker of the evening was Leon Smith who delighted his audience with an account, beautifully illustrated, of his visit of 1938 to European rose gardens. He was testifying to the end of an era.

THE TWELVE BEST

The year book featured a symposium: "The Best Twelve Exhibition Hybrid Teas". The result of the vote was:

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Year Introduced</i>	<i>Origination</i>
1. Mrs. A.R. Barraclough	1926	Samuel McGredy & Son
2. Crimson Glory	1935	Wilhelm Kordes
3. McGredy's Ivory	1929	Samuel McGredy & Son
4. Mrs. Sam McGredy	1929	Samuel McGredy & Son
5. Mrs. Henry Morse	1919	Samuel McGredy & Son
6. Comtesse Vandal	1932	Leenders & Co.
7. McGredy's Yellow	1933	Samuel McGredy & Son
8. Sir Henry Segrave	1932	Alex Dickson & Sons Ltd.
9. W.E. Chaplin	1929	Chaplin Bros. Ltd.
10. Dame Edith Helen	1926	Alex Dickson & Sons Ltd.
11. Mrs. Chas. Lamplough	1920	Samuel McGredy & Son
12. President Charles Hain	1929	L. Raymond

Eight of the twelve varieties were raised in Northern Ireland, and one of each in England, Germany, France and Holland. American

breeders had yet to make an impact. The fashion of naming roses after people was the vogue, although now quite passé.

The champion "Mrs. A.R. Barracrough", carmine pink in colour, had beautifully formed substantial blooms which on main canes were of impressive size. It was very thorny and quickly faded out of commerce as being somewhat less than satisfactory, except for exhibition. Beautiful, fragrant "Crimson Glory", introduced a mere four years prior to the war, was soon to become almost everybody's favourite. "McGredy's Ivory" for some years set the standard for white exhibition roses. Perfect form, large size and absence of scent were characteristic. It was a magnificent rose at best. "Mrs. Sam McGredy" was generally classified as a garden rose. With generous feeding and severe dis-budding, excellent blooms could be obtained. The ideal form and unique coppery-scarlet colour found favour with the voters. The story of how this rose was chosen by Mrs. McGredy to be her rose against the advice of her hybridizer husband is part of the McGredy legend. "Mrs. Henry Morse" succumbed to blackspot, mildew and time. It was a surprise to find "Comtesse Vandal" occupying such a high position amongst exhibition varieties. The blend of soft pink and gold colour was somewhat unique and was the source of lengthy popularity. "McGredy's Yellow" could be superb. And now she is gone but lovingly remembered. "Sir Henry Segrave" had the misfortune to have to compete with "McGredy's Yellow" and, just as in this vote, was a runner-up most of the time. "W.E. Chaplin" faded from commerce as its daughter "Crimson Glory" commanded centre stage. "Dame Edith Helen" was a queen of the pink exhibition varieties, but was soon to be superseded by superior varieties. "Mrs. Charles Lamplough", pale lemon to creamy white, was a rose for exhibition only, and soon disappeared. "President Charles Hain", re-named "Amelia Earhart" was favoured for its long lasting yellow blooms, but, like its American namesake, enjoyed a short life.

THE CLEARING HOUSE

Reports of new roses included several still surviving at our home at 28 Hilltop Road, Toronto, which are well worth growing. C.A. Davis of Buffalo reported "Betty Prior" H. Poly. as superior to "Else Poulsen". "Carillon", Dr. J.H. Nicholas' Hybrid Tea, became a popular bedding rose because of its continual blooming habit and shared a bed in our garden with his popular "Smiles". "Crimson Glory" (1935) was already established as a high ranking exhibition

rose. D.C. Patton said "It's the toast of the town!" It won the trophy for most fragrant rose for me in the 1978 rose show!

"Dr. F.G. Chandler", known in America as "Dickson's Red" still decorates our garden with its fragrant medium-sized blooms of a lovely red colour. Oh how we treasure lovely in-the-bud "Eclipse" for its yield of yellow boutonnieres. A vote of thanks each morning to Dr. Nicholas and Jackson and Perkins. In 1938 Brownell had introduced "Elegance". Leon Smith reported this climber had the vigour of "Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James" but greater prolificness. McGredy had "Hector Deane", a Hybrid Tea. This fragrant soft pink rose was named after the remover of the tonsils of Samuel IV. It's still worth growing.

McGredy introduced "Rex Anderson" in 1937 and I've been hoping to capture "Best White" with it ever since. I am ready to give up. Its awkward growth and infrequent appearances ought not to be tolerated. As for hardiness — well it's still in my garden over a quarter of a century later! Maybe it's a slow starter. Why Sam McGredy named "Sam McGredy" for himself I'll never understand. This variety which produces a very large exhibition bloom once a year or so, just wouldn't grow. Leon Smith said a good name might have been reserved for a better rose.

THE HOME FRONT

The Society mourned the loss of Sir Joseph Flavelle, Mr. Aubrey D. Heward, Mrs. Henry Bertran and Dr. E.L. Gausby.

Poland fell to the Nazi war machine in a few days, and we all settled down to the "phony war". The French armies were secure behind the Maginot Line, and young Canadians donned military uniforms and at canteen dances sang "Roll Out the Barrel" and did "The Lambeth Walk".

The Society's newly-elected President, D.C. Patton, said, "Not many of us will be able to offer ourselves for active service now, but all can and gladly will do his or her part in our national crisis on the home front."

"Surely in the busy, tense, perhaps dangerous days ahead, we need some haven of refuge, some clean, invigorating hobby or interest to which we may turn for brief periods at least of tranquility and healthful activity. The garden surely offers a haven, and the Queen, the Rose, the maximum in floral loveliness, pleasure and satisfaction.

(Resource: 1938 Year Book of Rose Society of Ontario, edited by Mr. A.J. Webster.)

Efforts That Count

RUSSELL F. GOMME

Associate Director, Horticultural Societies

Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food

DID YOU ever stop to think what opinion others have of your organization? Usually you audit your club's finances each year — do you audit your activities and programs and their effect on the community? Perhaps all organizations can be more effective if they assess their worth regularly. Sometimes we lose sight of their main purpose.

Think of the potential you have *from your members*. People with years of experience in the business world, who can apply their “know how” to help make the organization more effective within the group and without as well.

What a great selling point rose societies have! Everyone loves roses. You know that — but everyone doesn't grow roses — you know they can if they want to. Your basic purpose is to encourage others to enjoy roses by growing and showing the popular and proven cultivars. Members have a great opportunity to convince their neighbours and friends that roses are easy to grow if a few basic rules are followed.

Why not expand your potential by keeping “in the swim”, and informing other service organizations, especially those horticulturally oriented, of *everything* about your club. Next year's highlights are food for the press and instructional meetings and workshops are beneficial to members and fellow citizens alike. Shows are an attraction for the exhibitor as well as the spectator. Beds of roses planted in conspicuous places are an encouragement to everyone.

Perhaps other groups are already acquainted with your club's purpose and activities — usually it's a continuing responsibility; otherwise it's often left to chance and that doesn't always work.

Before making your club's presence known beyond your locality, make sure your society is strong within. If it is, there's great potential for it to become far more effective. Involve your members in the many committees and duties that must function to be strong. Vary the jobs

and try not to keep the same person on the same job year after year just because they are good at it.

The president in co-operation with the executive or board, should assign duties and give the persons authority to do their job. Train them, if necessary. Here is where past presidents can be very helpful. Likely they have “chaired” every committee and assumed every position over the years. It’s a waste of brain power not to use their advisory talents.

Program planning is vital — good meetings attract members. They will come if they’re getting educational information mixed with enjoyment.

Keep the objectives of your club in mind when planning all activities including meetings. Vary your programs. Include surprises and unexpected features. If the program committee is having difficulty coming up with new ideas go to the members for them. After all, almost everything you are doing is for them and likely they will appreciate being asked. Use outside help too, including resource people for planning your year’s activities.

Evaluate each meeting and program, soon after it’s held. What did the members think of it? Where could it have been improved?

This can be valuable information for next year’s committee.

COMMUNICATE TO EDUCATE

To appreciate anything, one must be informed. That’s where a Public Relations, Press and/or Publicity Committee can be a tremendous help. If they are really good and enthusiastic (everybody has enthusiasm but few use it) about their job, they will convince a larger percentage of the population that they can’t wait any longer, that they should belong to the rose society, and that they should be actively involved (an ingredient sadly lacking in many service clubs).

They can bring to the attention of the people through the mass media, (and through various promotions) all the good points about your organization (there are no bad points anyway!!). If meetings are planned months in advance, the committee can use the information to inform everyone about the forthcoming events, which are really something no one should miss. Remember to recognize local press representatives. Editors of newspapers, and station managers of radio and T.V. can be invited to serve as honorary Public Relations representatives or directors. Other local leaders should also be given distinction in your club, including principals of schools, presidents

of other service clubs, Mayor and civic leaders. Remember they can be helpers too in making your club more effective.

Make sure every organization in your community and region knows all the enlightening facts about your rose society. Send a copy of your newsletter to their Public Relations representative, with a request to relay the news on to their members.

Co-operate with local organizations — don't compete with them. Avoid duplication of services. A little overlap is inevitable and can be complementary to both.

There are several local annual events where roses might be featured, including flower shows and fairs which are great "get togethers", for anyone interested in gardening. Perhaps a few suggestions from your representatives to them will help both organizations. Presently there are 250 horticultural societies and 232 agricultural societies (sponsors of fall fairs) in Ontario; and likely a similar number in proportion to population in each province and territory.

Perhaps there's room in their show classes for newer rose cultivars, or an exhibit space to allow you to promote greater use of roses. If not, maybe a basket of roses (containing the best cultivars) can be offered for their event. Several fairs have advanced their dates from fall to late spring and early summer, which is an ideal time for roses to bloom. Don't forget to display a poster listing *when* and *where* your shows and meetings will be held. The more information you put in front of the public, the more they will appreciate your service in the community.

Remember to make full use of government publications that list rose culture. Every member should know the booklet and where it may be obtained.

Likely your own members have several practical ideas that are equally useful. The more use made of them, the better.

Anything that can be done to encourage more people to appreciate roses, may encourage more people to grow them and result in a more beautiful Canada. The challenge can be exciting.

Making Your Own Roses

DICK LINDNER

Rose Society of South Africa

WITH some twenty years of rose growing and the making of three rose gardens behind us, my wife and I were just starting off our fourth. In the first bed we planted was an 'Orange Triumph' (or 'Orange Sensation', I forget which now), which had not, and indeed never did develop into anything startling.

But the first pruning I did, because we had a lot of empty space to fill up, my wife struck a cutting off this small bush, and within less than a year the said cutting was about double the size of its parent. This was when we realized what we should have known before—that roses grow successfully on their own roots. Next year, a cutting off a 'Little Darling' which wasn't doing very well, being overshadowed by an over-vigorous 'Silver Moon', was stuck in by the fence, and this cutting too overtook its parent in no time at all.

About this time, we developed a liking for miniatures, and it seemed common sense to me that if any type of rose should be grown on its own roots, miniatures should, as a lusty great briar as understock did not seem quite in keeping. We had about twenty feet of vacant space in a new bed, and most of our miniature prunings went into it, aided in their endeavours by a sprinkling of Hormone powder on the business end. There being some space left over this was made up with floribunda cuttings similarly assisted. The results exceeded my expectations both so far as quantity and quality were concerned, and apart from giving away over half of the one hundred and twenty healthy plants which resulted, they had such a firm hold on to Africa that digging them out was really hard work, including the miniatures.

Reprinted from the New Zealand Rose Annual 1978 courtesy of the author and the National Rose Society of New Zealand.

By this time, our permanent beddings of miniatures had risen to about thirty, so the following year we went for them in a big way. I had a neighbor produce some "flats" out of knocked down crates for me, and into these we put just about all our prunings, again using hormone powder, and a mixture of 75% sand to 25% peat. I would have liked river sand, but in our Western Cape area, could not find a source of supply, and ordinary builders sand had to do. We got a few hundred this time, but also we started to learn that some did, and some didn't. Best of the lot was, and still is, 'Scarlet Gem'. Some boxes of this variety were almost 90%, and as it is definitely one of the better ones this was very nice. Our average result was about 50% but the whites were scarce, and the yellows pretty rare. By now I had read in two or three places that experts agreed with my thought that miniatures were best from "slips".

Being by now convinced that it was in the public interest that more rosarians should grow miniatures, we started many of our friends off with plants at no cost to themselves, to the extent that a partner in a local nursery, speaking at one of our Garden Club meetings, sarcastically referred to me as "the nurseryman's friend". In actual fact, I am quite sure that the nurseries have in fact benefited, as the interest my wife has managed to create in miniatures locally has undoubtedly been the cause of many sales by the nurseries to those whose interest has led them to want to widen the number of varieties they grow.

We carried on with the floribundas, with just about as much success as with the miniatures, varying, as I said, with the particular varieties. I was told that although they might do all right for two or three years, they would not live on as healthy plants on their own roots. I also came across three or four articles advocating this means of propagation, and particularly two by a chap who had induced a pal with a "mist" propagation set up to assist him, with a high degree of success. The views of Dr. Klesser were put to me relating the use of virus free understock, and trying to relate particular varieties of understock to suit the requirements of different hybridised varieties. And indeed I would most certainly not be so foolish as to deny the views of someone who is such an international expert that when she spoke at the International Rose Convention at Oxford in 1976, there were people sitting in the aisles of a pretty large lecture hall to listen to her. Yet I must say that I have one long bed of about fifty floribundas, of which



ROSI MITTERMAIER (Floribunda)
(Kordes '78)

only three are on understock, three years old and going well. One or two shoots from which have featured in prize-winning entries at local Shows.

The larger bush varieties do seem more reluctant, although we have a few. There again, some are easier than others. But interestingly, one which does is reputedly most difficult to get away with budding, namely 'Vienna Woods'. If one were going for these in a big way, mist propagation is probably necessary. One thing about it, if you are successful, you need never have the bother of having to pull off briar shoots from under the bud-eye.

But if "slipping" is relatively easy, then why do the nurseries persist with budding on to understock? The answer is an easy one. For one thing, each cutting used for "slipping" probably contains four or five bud eyes, from each of which one plant can result. For another, the expert "budders" employed by the nurseries can obtain over 90% successful results. As the nurseries are annually short of budwood, particularly of the more popular varieties, the higher yield from this method, apart from other considerations, make it a must for the farmers. Another factor is the speedier production of a saleable plant. Since the understock has already been growing roots for many months before the HT variety is budded, growth will be at a rate which will produce a decent sized plant within the same year. I am quite sure that those customers who try to insist with the nursery that they only want to be served with plants at least two years old have never tried to dig out one of that age; but more of that later.

So by all means try "slipping" but don't neglect to also have a go at budding. Because thereby you will firstly learn quite a lot about how such plants are developed, and will therefore have a better appreciation of the rose farmer's work and his trials and tribulations. I have known an "eye" to sit in its little "pocket" in the understock's stem for eighteen months, still green and tantalising, before it condescended to "put out", taking up space in the nursery, and demanding continual care and attention. Secondly, I can promise you that the first budding of your very own doing will give you a kick which you will always remember. And you will get results I promise you, even if it is only one in three compared to the professionals 90% which I referred to just now. Bear in mind also that they spend fourteen or fifteen hours a day in the "season" bent over double, with their heads between their legs, doing what you will find to be a really

finicky job. The three or four methods employed are well set out in several books, and particularly I recommend Xenia Field's **Book of Roses** and **The Complete Rosarian**, by Norman Young. The first named has good illustrations.

Now "slipping" or "budding" at ground level to produce bushes are two methods which to you and me, as ordinary gardeners, are going to get much the same results. But the one thing that you cannot do by "slipping" is to produce standards, which again is something which, when achieved, makes you feel like celebrating. It takes time and patience. First grow your briar stock (also from slips) into a bush with good strong five or six foot shoots on it. This in itself will take two or three seasons, depending on the time of the year you start off. Now at this stage, in my first effort, I made a bit of a mistake and would have made another but for some good advice from my rose-farming friend. I put in two fencing posts, strung a strong strand of wire across, and planted about forty strong canes along the line of it. Here was opportunity number one to err. The cane must be secured to the wire at the very top, well above the point where you intend to bud. My pal told me that another novice at the game such as myself had secured the cane to the wire several inches down, budded near the top and was amazed when after his eyes had shot, all the tops fell off, severed at the point where the cane had rubbed against the wire.

The next thing I learned was that you double-bud the cane, partly as insurance against an eye not taking, and partly to try and achieve a balanced head to the standard when it grows. But I found that even if only one eye takes, you still get a pretty good head, and don't really notice the difference in a year's time. Anyhow, I got a 100% result with this lot of budding, and after a further year I put some posts in the centre of my rose beds, and set about transferring, which was when I discovered my error. Because each one took me over twenty minutes to dig out, after the best part of three years in which to develop roots. It was another pal of mine, Fred Owen, many times RNRS Amateur Champion, who has just moved his whole garden, who put me on to the easy way. This is, of course, to put your posts into the position where you want to finally grow the standard, and then to bud in situ; obvious when you come to think of it.

The great thing about producing one's own standards is that you are not tied down for varieties to the ones the nurseryman

happens to have budded on. Strongly I recommend trying smaller types of floribunda, such as 'Freisia', 'Tip Top' and 'Bambula'. If you must have an HT type, choose a variety which does not grow strongly. Here again, I have made myself two lovely 'Vienna Woods', which I think are ideal. But the most successful of all was a couple of 'Cri Cri's' which produce a striking show. 'Mercedes' also made a beautiful little head. For a few days it looked as if someone had lit a fire in the bed.

Last but not least, have a go at raising from seed. That is, whether or not you try to do deliberate crosses by transferring pollen, or by simply taking some good ripe hips, keeping them in the fridge for a few months, and then sowing them in flats. They may take anything from a month to a year to germinate, and when they do, and even if they do, they may either produce no blooms at all, or miserable little four or five petal jobs. But on the other hand, you may suddenly find that you are the sole owner of a good-looking effort with thirty, forty or even more petals. It can happen, and here again you will want to go and celebrate. Incidentally, it is surprising how many people do not know that even a self-pollinated pit will not produce to type, but that each one is different. On this subject, I again recommend Norman Young's book. He devotes a whole chapter to it. Maybe you will achieve what I saw one friend of mine rise to, namely to win a Championship Class for a "Box" of twelve blooms, containing one of his own "raisings". That I reckon to be just about the ultimate in Rose Growing with a capital R.

Regional News

VICTORIA, B.C. — *Tony James*

ONCE AGAIN our summer in the Victoria and southern Vancouver Island area in 1978 has been an exceptionally warm and dry one. Apart from a few showers, we had no rain from May 14 to the beginning of September. Hot weather began at the end of May and continued with few interruptions into September. Thus growing conditions in the early part of the season were excellent, resulting in the first flush of roses appearing as much as two weeks earlier than in some years. In Victoria and adjoining municipalities, our annual plague of leaf-rolling caterpillars (now identified as Bruce Spanworm and Wintermoth) caused considerable damage to the rose bushes, especially to the young growing shoots, between April 20 and May 12. However, there was a fine display of roses in many gardens in June and this continued through the summer. Regular watering was essential through the dry months but heavy rains in September adversely affected the display of roses for that month. Apart from the caterpillars, insect pests did not seem to be a problem this year. Sporadic attacks of blackspot were in evidence early in the season but these were controlled fairly easily. Mildew, our most troublesome disease in this area, seemed less severe than usual. Rust made its expected and unwelcome appearance after the September rains. In general, however, 1978 has been a good year for rose growers in Victoria and southern Vancouver Island.

The Victoria Horticultural Society held its usual two shows on June 23/24 and September 15/16. In the June Show, the Dr. Gavin Chisholm Challenge Bowl (for highest aggregate in the Rose Section) was won again by the redoubtable Mrs. Florence Eley, and the Nicholson Bowl (for best rose) was won by Mr. Don McEachern with a fine specimen of that splendid old stager, Peace. The Freeborn Memorial Trophy for the best exhibit in the Rose Section was won by Mrs. Vi Moore. In the September Show, the Eric Billington Trophy (for highest aggregate in the Rose Section) was won by Mrs. Florence Eley. The Rose Group of the V.H.S. has 32 members. A number of interesting meetings were held during the year as well as a few garden visits.

Two well-known members of the C.R.S., Sylvia and Walter Lyzaniwsky are now comfortably settled at Mill Bay, about 25 miles from Victoria, and have already set up a very fine rose garden at their new home. Sylvia judged rose entries both at the V.H.S. June Show and at the Vancouver Rose Society's Show, also in June.

CALGARY, ALBERTA — *Karen Mychaluk*

I THINK I can summarize our growing conditions in 1978 in one word — horrendous! After possibly one of the worst winters in recent years, spring took its time in arriving. Our May and June were extremely wet and cool. In July, the weather finally warmed and even after all the bad weather, there were some lovely blooms at the Calgary Rose Society's July Rose Show. The winter-kill and die-back were very odd and severe. Some bushes were killed below ground level and put out completely new basals from as far as 8" underground. Some were killed on one side only and the opposite side would escape unscathed.

Our "summer" came to an end about the second week in August with the rainy season descending on us once again and only an occasional warm sunny day until Labour Day. The weekend provided us with some of our nicest weather of the summer but then the rains came . . . and came . . . and came. September was one of the rainiest and coldest in ten years. Naturally, with all the moisture, rosarians have been tearing their hair out trying to control blackspot and mildew.

In August, we again participated in the annual Horticultural Shows and again, in spite of the weather, our exhibitors came through. I guess you just can't beat a dedicated rosarian.

Some of the newer varieties enjoying popularity and success in our area are Double Delight, Pristine, Charisma, and Prominent in that order.

Miniature roses are becoming increasingly popular. The old stand-bys, such as Beauty Secret, Magic Carousel, Cinderella, Toy Clown, Yellow Doll and Starina are always favoured, but newer ones such as Starglo, Easter Morning and Swedish Doll have also shown well.

MANITOBA — *Betty Biddulph*

ROSES IN bloom from early June until late October for three successive years — that's Southern Manitoba, Gateway to the Prairies!

Despite average winter temperatures, and lighter snow cover, only minimal losses occurred where protection was applied. *Northern*

Manitoba (North of 54°), no growth on roses until late May, due to a cool dry spring. Early summer remained cool, with little precipitation until mid-August, when the rains came and ruined Winnipeg blooms for both our Fall Show and the Winnipeg Show. September was cool, with few blooms. Miniatures wintered in a cool basement in tubs, although "green" in spring, did not survive. (Miniatures are wintered in Winnipeg outside with other roses — successfully).

Southern Manitoba enjoyed warm spring months, with bloom reported the first week of June. Heavy rains in July, caused some blackspot, and were followed by a drought lasting until mid-September. The first frost, a month later than usual, occurred October 7th, but the roses are still blooming.

The show of roses in our main parks was exceptional this year, and the display in the English Garden, Assiniboine Park, is worthy of special mention. Rudy Pfeiffer employed a new technique this year, as follows: May 3rd, plants uncovered; May 26th, sprayed with "Gard-N-Aid", but as tender growth was burned, reverted to Sevin and Benlate for regular spraying (Kelthane and Phaltan used in September); June 10th, fertilizer 11-48-0 applied with iron sulphate; June 26th, organic Milorganite and a liberal manure mulch. During the hot dry spell, regular heavy overhead watering was applied with no appearance of blackspot. Growth and bloom on old wood were excellent, particularly one bed of "Mala Rubinstein", but replacement bushes, although healthy, were slow. Four years ago, four bushes of "Karl Herbst" survived well, despite a winter without protection, and a number of "senior citizens" can be seen in this garden — "Hearth Glow", 13 years old, and "Dr. Rikkala" 20 years old, are but two of them.

The practice of applying fertilizers and systemics at root level in early spring is gaining popularity due to the successful results. Fish fertilizer, iron sulphate, super-phosphate and bone meal are widely used. Unidentified rose borers gave widespread problems in city gardens, but an application of Cygon 2E (1½ times normal strength) in addition to normal spraying, successfully eradicated them. Some blackspot reported following prolonged wet period.

The Rose Section, Winnipeg Horticultural Society, featured rose slides from the C.R.S. library at the March and October meetings, in addition to the speakers, and our Red River Flower Show set a new record for number of entries. Members were still able to send prize-winning blooms to the C.R.S. National Show the same week.

Our Rose Field Day in July attracted more than 50 people, and numerous specimens, to Assiniboine Park, while the W.H.S. International Show in August was well supported. Entries were of good quality, and the Rose Section much admired. Main awards were: Best Rose in Show and Best Rose (Second Day) — Erwin Ammeter, Starbuck, Man.; C.R.S. Bronze Medal for Best Rose Arrangement — Mrs. Olynk, St. Boniface, Man.; Mrs. Peg MacDonald Memorial Award for High Aggregate — Mr. & Mrs. K. Dunsmore, Winnipeg, Man.

BARRIE & DISTRICT — *Reta Caldwell*

UP IN our area, we had lots of snow, November to April, so few bushes were winterkilled. It was a very late spring and therefore none of our usual members had any exhibits ready for the C.R.S. Show in Scarborough. However, we did go and assist with the Show. It was very dry all of July.

Barrie Horticultural Society Show was too early or the roses too late and there were not many specimens for Mr. Keith to judge. At Creemore, Mr. Grant Robb won Best in Show with Royal Highness. At the later Show, Mrs. Thomson had Best Exhibit with a beautiful display of roses in an antique setting. In Midland, Mr. Harry Duckworth had Best Exhibit in Show with a rose "Norita". Recently retired, he has planted roses on the shore of Georgian Bay and has been very successful. He is a new member of the C.R.S. executive. Oro Horticultural Society Early Summer Show was judged by Mrs. Jupp. There were over two hundred entries in the open classes. Best Junior Rose and C.R.S. Bronze Medal — Mark Krausewitz; Best Rose Exhibit — Reta Caldwell, Miniature Pink Cameo; Best Red Rose — Mirandy exhibited by Irene O'Brien, Oro Station. Late Show — Harry Duckworth won Best Exhibit with a collection of roses. The C.R.S. Bronze Medal, for most points in the Rose Section of both shows, was won by Reta Caldwell, Shanty Bay. At Thornton, Mrs. Carr won Best Specimen Rose and at Orillia Horticultural Show, Vera Ackroyd won Best in Show with "Mojave". At the smaller fairs, roses were well-represented this year. "Prominent" won at Coldwater, "Sutter's Gold" at Oro, and "Magic Carousel" won most of the miniature classes everywhere.

Displays of C.R.S. material and books, slide presentations, talks and floral demonstrations as well as judging assignments were undertaken in Creemore, Collingwood, Midland, Oro and Barrie. We also

had a therapeutic gardening program at the Adult Occupation Centre in Edgar.

The frost is on the pumpkin this week and roses will be limited from now on, but they have put out countless blooms, especially City of Leeds, Cherry Vanilla, Friesia, Viva, Harry Wheatcroft, Little Darling, Tony Jacklin and Tropicana.

Of course, the new catalogues have arrived and we are looking forward to new cultivars next year. What better addiction to have?

WINDSOR & DISTRICT — *George H. Magee*

THE HIGHLIGHT of the 1978 season was the outstanding June rose bloom throughout the district and the relative absence of blackspot even after late summer rains.

A cold and snowy winter left the roses in pretty good shape in the spring, and despite alternating cold and hot spells, they grew well with the first blooms of the season only a few days later than usual. Shows scheduled for Saturday, June 10th, were a little early and sparse, but June 17th proved a very good date. The Greater Windsor Horticultural Society Show had many fine entries with a small but perfect "Pascali" winning Queen of the Show.

The roses at Jackson Park were really splendid in the latter half of June, the floribundas never looking better. Since most of the original planting, dating from 1967, has survived and grown well, there have not been many replacements with new varieties and quite a few floribunda and shrub roses are no longer listed.

The Windsor Rose Society suspended meetings this year from inability to attract new officers. Of our better rosarians, several have moved and a few are now deceased. There is less public enthusiasm for rose growing in this district, possibly due to recent severe winters and the rising price of roses. An exception to this is the miniature rose section which has aroused considerable interest, but these are hard to purchase locally.

Roses had to be watered in our long summer drought but really responded well to good growing practices and are now as tall and robust as I have ever seen, many hybrid teas being six to eight feet high.

Blooms were not too numerous at our Fall Flower Show but Mr. Leo Lemire had many fine entries. I was fortunate to win Queen of the Show with First Prize.

NIAGARA REGION — *Mrs. Margaret McCann*

MANY ROSE growers reported winter-kill to roots and severe damage to rose canes during the winter of '78 in this Region. Seemingly, hilling-up didn't save the more tender varieties from perishing. The long-lasting snow cover provided by almost day-to-day snowfalls in the colder areas above the escarpment failed again to give full protection to the bud-union that was exposed to very cold weather.

There seems to be a marked change in growth habit as reported by C.R.S. members in the Niagara area. Many lush new basal canes and growth of older canes 5-6' or more, give the effect of a "rose jungle" in late October. There seems to be no slowing down until a very hard freeze, sometime in November. The joy of many rose blooms at this late date is over-shadowed by the thought — "Does this court disaster for "banana belt" roses?" Or, is this general elsewhere?

The six-week, very hot, dry spell helped to prevent blackspot. Mildew gained some ground when high temperatures made it impossible to spray for this disease. But as October draws to a close, one almost forgets the disappointments of early spring.

The Rose Shows were held as scheduled. Mid-June Shows had less entries but all displays were successful. The top winners were as follows: Niagara-On-The-Lake — Best Rose, Tiffany and also highest points, Mrs. A.G. Hall. Fort Erie — Morely Kirkland won Best in Show and Best Red Rose with Oklahoma and also Best White with Matterhorn. Best Rose Arrangement — Phyllis Patrick. Port Colborne — Best Rose, Donald M. Brown with Charles Mallerin and runner-up, Hugh Rose with a bloom of Christian Dior. St. Catharines — Specimen Roses and Arrangements, Victor Dawson. Welland — Best Rose, Miss All-American Beauty, Robert O'Neill; Best Peace, John Rohaly; Best Red Rose, Mrs. Wm. Evans with Nocturne; Best Miss Canada, Helen Biro; and Best Rose Arrangement, Mrs. Louis Botari. Thorold — Best Rose, Swathmore, Mrs. Wm. Fraser who also won the C.R.S. Bronze Medal for the highest points in specimen entries. Nils Monson had first and second runners-up with Helen Traubel and Grandpa Dickson. Dunnville — John Laur won King and Prince of Show with Pascali and Rubiyat plus Best Chrysler Imperial and the Bronze Medal for Best Named-Rose. Doris Meyer had a "Princess" win with Pink Peace and the Queen of Show was Peace entered by Hilda Bradford; Best

Tropicana, Mrs. Margaret Heller and Best Rose Arrangement, Mrs. Bradford. Roy Miller captured highest points in sections of H.T.'s, climbers and floribundas. He also finally won the battle against Rose Midge after four sprays using Diazinon — others take note.

HAMILTON & DISTRICT — *H.C. Wehrfritz*

NOVEMBER is here. It is a time to prepare our garden for the winter and it is a time to reminisce about the past year of rose growing.

Again, as in the previous year, we had a severe winter. Many very cold nights, as low as -22°C. , and almost record snowfall of 70 inches caused many worries about our roses. The low temperature was partially kept away from the plants by the thick snow cover which was not reduced by a January thaw.

When spring arrived (at least we thought it was spring) the plants in the garden responded very slowly to the unusual cold weather. The season was very late. Anxiously, we hoped that enough blooms would be ready for the show on June 18th.

However, only 50% of the normal number of blooms was available. Nevertheless, a successful show was brought about by an exceptionally large number of entries in the decorative classes, a display of new roses by Pallek & Son, a display of proven garden roses by the Niagara School of Horticulture, and a display of shrub roses by the Royal Botanical Gardens.

In spite of the small number of available blooms, there were some magnificent specimens and "Bests" and a "Queen" were selected: Queen of the Show and Best Pink, "Sunset Jubilee"; Best White, "Burnaby"; Best Yellow, "Sutter's Gold"; Best Red, "Chrysler Imperial"; Best Lavendar, "Cologne Carnival"; Best Grandiflora, "Golden Girl"; Best Spray of Floribundas, "Patricia"; Best Miniature, "Pixie".

The Hamilton and District Rose Society was active throughout the season. Besides the regular meetings and the June and Fall Shows, a pruning seminar was given in April, a budding clinic was held in June, and a garden tour was conducted in July. Another outstanding improvement should be mentioned, namely, "The Rose Leaves", edited and published by Jeanette Humeniuk.

The remainder of the growing season was normal, a dry and hot July and August, followed by a colourful September and October, and now, so far, a mild November. Again, we hope for a short and mild winter to provide the basis for a good rose year in 1979.

METROPOLITAN TORONTO — *Mary Baillie*

FROM SCARBOROUGH to Islington, a cross-section of twelve Metro Toronto growers reported on the 1978 Season. All agreed that their roses had wintered well. Spring growth was moderate and the Canadian Rose Show at the Scarborough Town Centre was one of the best, an artistic success as well as an excellent standard of rose exhibits. The similarity of the members' reports seemed to end there and although some felt it had been a "super" year, most of them found the heat and drought had produced sparse and poor quality blooms, as well as spider mites. The floribundas especially did not really recover and they lacked their usual floriferousness. Heavy rains in late August and September, however, produced excellent fall growth and blooms. Through the season, the light coloured cultivars performed particularly well and noteworthy were Pascali, Bridal Pink, Dolce Vita, Sweet Afton, Pristine, Prince Mickicko, Garden Party, Iceberg and Just Joey. Outstanding among the reds were Mr. Lincoln, Gruss an Berlin and Alec's Red, and Cl. Malaga was a joy.

Spray programmes varied from every ten days to no spraying at all and, strangely, the results seemed about the same and with the exception of one grower, all reported small amounts of blackspot and late-season mildew. Perhaps the dry weather kept the blackspot in abeyance. Aphids were practically non-existent. Liquid fertilizers and rose foods seemed to be the most popular in the feeding programme.

It is to be hoped that the late lush growth will get time to harden off so that the bushes will get through the winter with minimum damage — for the perfect year next year!

PETERBOROUGH AND DISTRICT — *Dr. Fern A. Rahmel*

THIS PAST season has been a good one for rose-growing in this area. We had plenty of snow cover and then the long cool spring allowed bushes to develop slowly. The roses were excellent up until the intense heat and dryness of the early part of July. Even this did not curtail the Lakefield and District Horticultural Society's Show which was the last one in the area, coming at the end of the summer's hottest week. There were more entries than the previous year and the quality was much better. Best Rose in Show, a Peace, went to Mary Mesi, while Margaret Goode had the most points with Mona Jackman a close contender.

Belleville's two-day show was over the First of July weekend, as

part of the City's centennial celebration. It was a large and very successful show, with Kingstonian, Dick Edney's Grandpa Dickson winning Queen of the Show. J. M. McLeod was Sweepstakes winner, closely followed by L. Laundry and L. Baker of Picton.

Cobourg had a small but most attractively arranged show at which Frank Stephens of Gore's Landing won most points. The Best Rose in Show was grown by Mrs. Lena Bray, an 87-year old rosarian whose appearance, energy and success are convincing evidence of the beneficent effects of rose-growing.

Peterborough's Show on June 26 had many fine roses. We missed the beauties Mr. Brinning used to bring up from Cobourg, but are delighted to have the handsome trophy he and his sister have donated for the best bi-colour. This was won by Eleanor Arris who also won the Red Rose Trophy and the W. J. Hancock Award for the most points. D. R. Deeley of Bowmanville had Best Rose in Show and Doug Markwick, the hard-working co-convenor (along with Sean Dunne) won the Novice Award, the C.R.S.'s medal. Mrs. A. H. Heideman also helped set up the show and display some of her superb old roses. Mrs. Heideman tells me that the Rev. V. E. R. Zufelt of Omemee is having some interesting results in his hybridizing efforts. Perhaps the "New Canadian Rose" will come from this region.

CORNWALL AREA — *John Hodgson*

IN SPITE of a severe winter with lower than normal temperatures, rose bushes in the Upper St. Lawrence Valley survived with minimal losses. Uncovering and pruning were completed by mid-April. We received a trace of snow and final frosts on May 1st.

In remarkable contrast to 1977, new bare-root stock did very well and in a few cases grew larger and produced more flowers than cultivars which had been in the beds for several years. Montezuma, Pink Peace and Caribia were noticeable in this regard.

Excessive heat was experienced from mid-May until the latter part of August and drought was a problem in July. Nonetheless, with adequate artificial watering, the roses gave an excellent non-stop display from early June. The main break in the blooming cycle occurred in September. This is an oddity for our area. It is a treat to have so many long-stemmed beauties in October.

The Brockville and Martintown Horticultural Societies worked diligently to produce their excellent garden and flower shows. The number of rose entries was down in the early June show at Brockville,

while the irises and peonies, at the peak of their display, were well represented.

A congratulatory comment for the Knights of Columbus in Cornwall for their fine new planting of H.T. bushes and standards lining both sides of the entrance to their hall. More and more clubs and groups appear to be taking an interest in landscaping.

It is interesting to note that many varieties, which under normal growing conditions give an excellent display anyway, performed outstandingly well this past year. Perfume Delight, Sumatra, Gene Boerner, Misty, Pink Parfait, Iceberg and Chicago Peace were exceptional. However, no cultivar surpassed Whisky Mac. This remarkable coppery-gold rose ran a race against all others to deliver five full flushes of bloom that smothered their foliage on two standard specimens. Even as the red foliage has begun to turn green, new heavy buds on thick stout canes are beginning to open their petals. Whisky Mac rates 9.5 in my books any day.

Many rosarians in our area are breaking long standing traditions and achieving good success with their roses. In many cases, spraying has been reduced to once every three weeks with no increase in fungus disease or insect attack as compared to weekly sprayings which were done previously. Many rosarians are not cutting spent blooms to five leaflet buds and are still receiving strong new growth from single leaflet and three leaflet buds. Several local conservationists are now making compost without fertilizer additives and soil layers and apparently are rewarded with a good supply of "black gold" in a shorter length of time than that required by traditional methods. Experimenting will show us when and under what set of conditions we can alter some of the traditional hallmarks of horticulture.

*As another season draws to a close
And the last rose affronts the cold,
May the memories of this year's efforts
Be your winter's dream of gold.*

MONTREAL DISTRICT — *Audrey Guadagni and Rachel Flood*

MONTREAL DISTRICT, like most areas of Canada, had a hot dry summer but there were a few fringe benefits — no mildew, very little blackspot and few insect pests. Those who watered regularly, and deeply, were rewarded by a fine display of roses. Roses in our area bloomed earlier than usual and Societies which scheduled their Rose

Shows early had excellent specimen blooms and flower arrangements.

At the Lakeshore Rose and Bloom Show, Memoriam won Best Rose in Show, Royal Highness was 2nd Best, and the Best Red was Josephine Bruce. The theme of the Decorative Section was "Fairy Tales" and exhibitors met the challenge with very interesting arrangements. The Annual Rose Show of the Town of Mount Royal Horticultural Society was well staged. Grandpa Dickson won top honours, with Pascali taking 2nd place and Portrait 3rd. Montreal West Horticultural Society's 18th Annual Rose Show was also the 70th anniversary of the Society, and the theme was "70 Bloomin' Years". Best Rose in Show was Flaming Peace, 2nd Best was Lady X, and 3rd Best went to Pascali.

Winter set in very early this year and there has been minimal alternate freezing and thawing. Ample additional protection provided by heavy snowfalls should, we hope, get us through February and March early thaws. In the meantime, it's back to the Rose Catalogues for all of us.

NORTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK — *L.A. Miller, Dalhousie.*

1978 was a very good summer for roses in northern New Brunswick. We had an unusual early spring and all varieties survived the winter with very few losses. We had a good growing season and although it was abnormally dry, bloom was maintained by using a "soil soaking" method of watering at least once a week. This added work really paid an extra dividend for, by keeping the foliage dry, black-spot was virtually eliminated. I still carry out my treatment of a good fungicide (I use Benlate) last thing in the fall and again when the plants are uncovered in the spring. If we do not get a real good rain, I will soak the ground around all bushes just before freeze-up. I also plan to cover all bushes with evergreen boughs once the ground is frozen.

My garden certainly does not look like it did before all my tree roses were winter-killed, but the steady bloom this year made it fairly colourful all season. I am now limited to hybrid teas, grandifloras and floribundas. I have one floribunda (Vogue) that has been producing in the same location for over 30 years.

It is still difficult to get people interested in roses here because of the work involved in preparing them for our long winters.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND — *Dr. R. G. Lea*

THE WEATHER, as always, played a dominant role in rose culture in this district this year.

After the disastrous results of the winter of 1976-77 and the rather dismal growing season of the summer of '77, this became a year of rebuilding. The results have been quite good with the weather co-operating a little better. Winter and spring were almost ideal with excellent growing conditions throughout the early part of the season. However, in August there was quite a prolonged spell of hot, dry weather and those who were not quick enough with watering did suffer rather badly. New growth has been badly delayed and only with September rains was there an appreciable second crop of blooms. Now in October, they look promising provided all the new growth does not make them more susceptible to winter damage.

The Rose Show held on July 13th was very successful. Mr. Robert Parent was the winner of the Best in Show with the prizes being widely distributed amongst all exhibitors. There was a noticeable increase in the number of new exhibitors and indeed in the interest shown by new members in our group.

After the losses suffered in the winter of 1976-77, it was feared that many people with small rose holdings would abandon their interest. Such, however, was not the case, for after a period of brooding about the situation, most came back more enthusiastically than ever. It promises well for the future.

NOVA SCOTIA DISTRICT REPORT — *Isabella Armstrong*

THE WINTER of 1977-78 was a good one for the rose fancier. Losses were much lighter than average and the bushes got off to a good start in the spring. The summer was very dry but this did not affect the first blooms and good quality roses were exhibited at the rose shows.

The dry summer weather took its toll by the time of the fall shows and unless one had a copious amount of water to apply to the roses, they lacked the substance evident in the earlier shows. Blackspot and other enemies of the rose were easily controlled, so in general the year was most satisfactory.

Personally, the time for my husband's retirement arrived and I had to give up my rose garden as we moved from Dartmouth to a farm in the country. It will be a year or two before I can establish another.

The Clearing House

Compiled and edited jointly by

MRS. A. GUADAGNI

6955 Kingsley, Apt. 408

Montreal, Que.

and

MRS. K. FLOOD

95 48th Avenue

Lachine, Que.

FOR THE 1979 Canadian Rose Annual, 40 contributors to the Clearing House sent in a total of 666 reports — 2 less reporters than last year and about 40 less reports.

Ontario accounted for 10 contributors, British Columbia 6, Manitoba 6, Quebec 4, Saskatchewan 3, Alberta 3, P.E.I. 1, and U.S.A. 7. We hope we will hear from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick next year, from either former contributors or new ones.

We are so pleased with the growing number of contributors from Manitoba and Saskatchewan. It is very interesting to learn how many people grow prize roses in the Prairie Provinces in spite of the extremes of hot and cold with which they have to contend. They grow many of the newest miniatures very successfully and experiment with new varieties of hybrid teas thereby testing their ruggedness while enjoying their blooms.

We were very sorry to learn of the death of Mr. C.C. Marshall, a rosarian of note and one of our most knowledgeable and valued contributors. We offer Mrs. Marshall our sincere sympathy.

We would like to repeat our comments of last year, that a number of reports had to be eliminated as they were no longer eligible. For each rose that has been reported over a period of five years, including years where there were no reports, we put "last year for reporting this rose", so please check. For the 1979 Annual any rose hybridizer before 1973 would normally be eliminated but there are several instances where the particular roses were not readily available for several years and therefore not reported. So please allow us a certain amount of flexibility, and check your Annual before reporting.

Several contributors gave the number of months the rose has been growing in their garden. When we state "1 yr." we mean that this is the first blooming season for the rose in the contributor's garden. This would include fall planted roses of the previous year.

Thank you for the many interesting letters that accompany your reports. For us they make the compiling and editing of the Clearing House much more than a "job to be done". We also welcome our new contributors — any more out there?

Good rose growing for 1979.



SUNDOWNER (Hybrid Tea)
(McGredy '78)



AMERICA (Climber)
(Warriner '76)

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

1. Archibald, Mr. Wm. A., Box 235, Weldon, Sask.
2. Ardoino, Mr. John, 41 Twin Pauls Cresc., Scarboro, Ont.
3. Baillie, Mrs. J.H., 89 Burnhamthorpe Rd., Islington, Ont.
4. Bakes, Mrs. Viola, R.R. 4, Marmora, Ont.
5. Beattie, Mrs. W., 283 Churchill Dr., Winnipeg, Man.
6. Biddulph, Mrs. H., Box 9, Group 322, R.R. 3, Winnipeg, Man.
7. Caldwell, Mrs. Edna, R.R. 1, Shanty Bay, Ont.
8. Caldwell, Mrs. Reta, R.R. 1, Shanty Bay, Ont.
9. Cochran, Mrs. Elaine, 2131 31st Ave., San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A.
10. Combs, Mr. K., Box 227, Deloraine, Man.
11. Cox, Miss Minnie, Box 143, Innisfail, Alta.
12. Douglas, Dr. B.G., 4211 Cypress St., Vancouver, B.C.
13. Flood, Mrs. K., 95 48th Avenue, Lachine, Que.
14. Ghio, Mr. J.H., Bay View Gardens, 1201 Bay St., Santa Cruz, Calif., U.S.A.
15. Grindle, Mr. G.H., 262 Whitney St., Flin Flon, Man.
16. Guadagni, Mrs. A., 6955 Fielding, Apt. 408, Montreal, Que.
17. Humenick Mrs. Wm., El Dorado, 6641 Crystal Blvd., Diamond Springs, Calif.
U.S.A.
18. Jubien, Mr. E.B., 160 Vivian Ave., Town of Mount Royal, Montreal, Que.
19. Kamp, Mrs. John, R.R. 1, Brandon, Man.
20. Keith, Mr. R.H., 160 Centre St., W., Richmond, Ont.
21. Kirkland, Mr. M.D., 20 Highland Ave., Fort Erie, Ont.
22. Kopecky, Mr. R.J. 11557 Prairie View Drive, Omaha, Neb., U.S.A.
23. Leskiw, Mrs. Anne, 919 Montague St., Regina, Sask.
24. Magee, Mr. G.H., 775 Roselawn Drive, Windsor, Ont.
25. Mars, Mr. Joseph B., 27 Alma Ave., Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.
26. Moir, Mrs. L. 473 Queenston St., Winnipeg, Man.
27. Mychaluk, Mrs. Karen, 103 Palisway S.W., Calgary, Alta.
28. McCann, Mrs. Wm., 1 Queen St. N., Thorold, Ont.
29. McGregor, Mr. J.A., 3084 E. 3rd Ave., Vancouver, B.C.
30. McMahon, Mr. Wm., Box U, 237 College Heights, Bowling Green, Ky., U.S.A.
31. Ouellette, Mrs. E., 19 Bras d'Or, Pointe Claire, Que.
32. Packard, Mrs. J.H., 832 So. Spaulding Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.
33. Pastro, Mr. A., 5226 McKee St., South Burnaby, B.C.
34. Porter, Mr. Brian J., 95 Forsyth Cresc., Regina, Sask.
35. Rendle, Mrs. Anne, 1853 Fern St., Victoria, B.C.
36. Sutherland, Mr. J.C., 129 Fitzroy St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
37. Tester, Miss Win, Innisfail, Alta.
38. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.
39. Wehrfritz, Mr. H.C., 80 Fassett Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
40. Yeomans, Mr. C.D., 6276 Dunbar St., Vancouver, B.C.

The following abbreviations apply: Plant — pl.; year — yr.; height in feet — ' ; Height in inches — " ; Floribunda — Fl.; Grandiflora — Gr.; Hybrid Tea — H.T.; Climber — Cl.; Shrub — S.; Miniature — Min.

ACCENT, Fl. (Warriner '76) (Malena x unnamed cultivar). Bright red, 25 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 17", Cal.): Loose, informal bloom, decorative form, good substance. Good border plant, floral trusses have short stems so overall illusion is density, colourful. Short, compact growth, foliage seems to burn in hot sun, no disease.

ADELAIDE HOODLESS, S. (Marshall '72). Medium red. Mrs. J. Kamp (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3', Man.): Clusters of semi-double blooms. Light green foliage, very hardy, some spider mites in hot weather.

ADMIRAL RODNEY, H.T. (Trew '73) (Parentage unknown). Pale rose pink. B. Douglas (2 pls. 1 yr. 18", B.C.): Exhibition form, good substance, opens even in rain. English exhibition rose that would be worth growing for its fragrance alone. No disease. G.H. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs. 28", Ont.): Large, double exhibition bloom, fine form. Whole order of different varieties slow to get established — if a strong plant develops this will be a top exhibition rose. Bushy growth, no disease. J. McGregor (2 pls. 1 yr. 2', B.C.): Large, double exhibition rose, high centered form, excellent substance. Introduced in '73 but only came to B.C. in '78. Colour and form hold very well. Compact grower, bright light green foliage. A. Pastro (2 pls. 2 yrs. 2', B.C.): Large exhibition type bloom, excellent substance. Too early to tell but feel this rose will be one of the greatest — a real beauty. Low growth pattern, disease resistant. A. Rendle (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', B.C.): Exhibition form, excellent substance, 40 petals, slow to repeat. Will no doubt make a good rose for show table. Upright grower, good foliage. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (8 pls. 1 yr. 2', B.C.): Good sized bloom, 5½" diameter, 24 petal count, high spiral centres, good substance. We have mixed feelings — excellent blooms but its very weak growth could cause some concern unless it improves in second year. Glossy light green foliage, no disease. H.C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): Very good blooms even in our summer heat. Very good substance. C.D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', B.C.): Large, exhibition bloom, not much growth this year. Looked well in several boxes at Vancouver Rose Show (including mine).

AENNA BURDA, H.T. (Kordes '73) (Seedling x Gruss en Berlin). Blood red. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Cal.): Some high centered blooms, substance is O.K., but not all that distinctive a red. Tall grower, small foliage, some mildew. (Last year for reporting this rose).

AFTERNOON, H.T. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

AHIO, Fl. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ALABAMA, H.T. (Weeks '76) (Mexicana x Tiffany). Pink/white reverse, 25 petals. E. Cochrane (2 pls. 2 yrs. 5', Cal): Large buds and blooms, wide petals, grows one to a stem. Exhibition form, high pointed centres, substance excellent in warm weather, rots in wet fog. Better form than First Prize but some weak necks in wet weather. Cherry-pink colour blending to lighter shade. Tall upright grower, dull finish to dark green foliage, some mildew — spraying controls it. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3-4', Cal): Some exhibition blooms, good substance, very floriferous and reliable but doesn't age gracefully. Tall grower, good foliage, some mildew. R.J. Kopecky (2 pls. 1 yr. 3', Neb.): High

centered exhibition form, sparse bloomer, but hard to tell on first year plants. Upright growth, no disease noted. Wm. McMahon (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Ky.): Exquisite form, good substance, very charming, very exciting colour. Not a generous bloomer so far and not as many petals as we would like but holds well. Good to show and arrange. Tallish growth, fine glossy foliage, no disease.

ALEXANDRA, H.T. (Kordes '73). Copper yellow, 25 petals. E. Cochran (4 pls. 4 yrs. 3-4½', Cal.): Medium sized, perfectly formed exhibition blooms, excellent substance, long buds slow to open. Dark golden yellow, copper and apricot veining. Not a rose in this class to compete with it. Upright grower, many laterals, very glossy rich deep green foliage, disease resistant. Not registered in U.S.A. B. Douglas (5 pls. 3 yrs. 40", B.C.): Small blooms, good substance, in good quality. Not a show rose but fantastic as cut flower. Fades badly but colour of new blooms worth it. Far superior to Lolita. Clean foliage, no disease. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2-3', Cal.): Exhibition form, substance is O.K., very nice colour. Repeats well, long stems. Tallish grower, bronzy foliage, some mildew. A. Pastro (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3', B.C.): Might make a garden rose — will toss it away. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (10 pls. 4 yrs. 3', B.C.): High centered form, good substance, 4" diameter bloom, good quality of bloom and repeats well. Gets better with age and lots of attention from visitors. Flower arrangers love it. Upright grower, light matt foliage, no disease.

ALLSPICE, H.T. (David L. Armstrong '77) (Buccaneer x Peace). Medium yellow, 35 petals. E. Cochran (3 pls. 2 yrs. 5-6', Cal.): Very good exhibition form and substance, some split centres, performed well under wet conditions. Must be disbudded early as most buds develop same size. Takes a year to learn how to control vegetated growth. Tall upright grower, disease free. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 4½', Cal.): Long bud opens fast in heat but good keeping qualities. Shade lighter than King's Ransom — should be an arranger's delight. Erect growth, medium green disease-free foliage.

ALPINE SUNSET, H.T. (Cants '73) (Dr. A.J. Verhage x Grandpa Dickson). Peach pink, flushed yellow, 30 petals. B. Douglas (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', B.C.): Single blooms in small clusters, good substance. Poor plant obtained from England. Friends really like this rose. No disease. J. Ghio (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3', Cal.): Blooms less than average plant. Full flat form, average substance, lovely colour, "Peace" type. Weak grower, light green foliage, some mildew. J.A. McGregor (5 pls. 3 yrs. 3', B.C.): Large, double centered blooms, exhibition form, excellent substance, very fragrant — a favourite with the ladies. Blooms singly, can be used as bedding type. Upright, bushy growth, shiny medium green foliage, no disease. H.C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½', Ont.): A good garden type. Stubby growth habit, healthy, hardy.

ALWAYS, Min. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

AMAZING GRACE, H.T. (Anderson '73) (Carina x Mischief). Medium pink. Mrs. H. Biddulph (1 pl. 2 yrs. 42", Man.): Good form, opens slowly, lasts well when cut, fragrant. Like this rose — lovely colour holds well, good for arrangements, a pleasing plant. Slow starter, upright grower, light green foliage, no disease. E.B. Jubien (2 pls. 3 yrs. 3', Que.): Loose form, good substance. Bloomed earlier this year than before — best year yet for this rose. No prizes for me yet — maybe another year. Tall grower, good foliage, no disease. Winters well.

AMBASSADOR, H.T. (Meilland '77). Apricot. H.C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 5', Ont.): Attractive bloom, warm colour, 30 petals, classical form, very good substance. Received title "Most beautiful rose in 1977" of German test garden. Upright vigorous grower, glossy dark green foliage, healthy. (Editor's note: Awarded 1978 Baden Baden Silver medal and special prize).

AMERICA, Fl. (Warriner '76) (Fragrant Cloud x Tradition). Soft peach apricot. AARS '76. R. Caldwell (2 pls. 2 yrs. 4', Ont.): Large H.T.-type bloom, beautiful — only wish there were more of them. Hardy, J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4', Cal.): Fine blooms, urn-shaped, average substance but less than average production. A very limited tendency to climb — really more like a tall bush. Light green foliage, some mildew. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Cal.): Exhibition form, good substance, throws many candelabra canes with trusses of blooms, great climber. New plant for me — performing just as well as the ones I left behind in my Cupertino garden. Rangy grower, shiny foliage. R.J. Kopecky (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4-5', Neb.): H.T. form, long lasting on bush without fading. Transplanted last year, slow to get started but came on strong later. Abundance of bloom, colour an asset — takes its share of blues in the climbing classes at shows. Upright grower, disease resistant. H.E. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 1, 3 yrs. 10', Ont.): Long lasting and fragrant blooms, colour is attractive and not changed by sun or rain. Very good substance. A promising climber, very healthy.

AMERICAN PRIDE, H.T. (Warriner '77) (unnamed cultivar x unnamed cultivar). Dark red. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 4½', Cal.): Exhibition form but some split centres this fall, very good substance, deep red colour with black velvety nap. Opens very slowly — hope it will improve next year. Blooms quill and hold well, strong fragrance. Strong upright plants, glossy medium green foliage, no disease. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Cal.): Formal bloom opens slowly, some petal blackening on edges from sun, great substance. Light fragrance, repeats well. Erect grower, dark green foliage, no disease.

ANDREA, Min. (Moore '77) (Little Darling x unknown). Rich rose pink/silvery reverse. Brian Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 13", Sask.): 1½" flowers, singly or in clusters of 3-5. Exhibition form, good substance, beautiful colour combination, only slightly fragrant. First year performance not too floriferous but fairly continuous. Upright grower, arching, few branches. Very dark green foliage, no disease.

ANGEL DARLING, Min. (Moore '76) (Little Chief x Angel Face). Mauve, 10 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 16", Cal.): Decorative form, good substance, wavy petals, heavy dark yellow stamens. Erect growth, medium green foliage, no disease.

ANN ABERCONWAY, Fl. (Mattock '76) (Arthur Bell x seedling). Apricot bronze, 20 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 40", B.C.): High centered form, good substance, 4" diameter blooms, double, and large quantities. Though colour fades in hot sun, plan to increase quantity. A little fragrance, quite attractive at its best. Upright, bushy grower, matt dark green foliage, no disease.

ANTONIA RIDGE, H.T. (Meilland '77). Dark red, 30 petals. H.C. Wehrfritz (6 pls. 1, 2 yrs. 4', Ont.): Conical form, good substance, some burning of blooms. I will decrease. Very healthy, upright, vigorous growth.

ANYTIME, Min. (S. McGredy '73) (New Penny x Elizabeth of Glamis). Salmon orange, 12 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 19", Cal.): Wavy petals, a single rose with yellow stamens. Another fun type rose — very prolific bloomer. Loose, decorative form, good substance. Erect grower, medium green foliage.

ARIZONA, Gr. (Weeks '75) ((Fred Howard x Golden Scepter) x Golden Rapture). Orange red, AARS '75. R. Flood (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3', Que.): Urn shaped bloom, long lasting, little fragrance. Still trying to make a winner of this rose but it's not going to make it. Stunted growth, leathery, dry foliage, winter kills to the ground each year. No disease. J Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3-4', Cal.): Urn shaped bloom, average substance, comes most singly. Not our favourite — discarding this year. Tall grower, some mildew. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (6 pls. 3 yrs. 4', B.C.): Urn shaped form, good substance, 4" diameter blooms, repeats well with good quantity of bloom. Much improved over last year's growth — heavy pruning did the trick. A good bedding variety, upright strong grower, dark matt green foliage, some mildew.

AVANDEL, Min. (Moore '77) (Little Darling x New Penny). Creamy yellow/peach and pink shading. E. Cochran (2 pls. 4 yrs. 14", Cal.): Tapered buds, creamy yellow edged in pink, exhibition form, excellent substance, colour good even in our fog — one of the better miniatures I have grown. Repeats well, wins many blue ribbons. Upright, branching growth, slender dark green foliage, very disease resistant. Mrs. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. 13", Sask.): Exhibition type bloom, excellent substance, show quality in every way — should give Starina some competition. Dries well in Silica Gel. Truly outstanding — one of the best I have seen. Upright, some spreading growth, rich lush foliage, no disease, but needs regular spraying. New plant this spring. B. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 8", Sask.): Exhibition form, excellent substance, 1½" flowers, singly or in small clusters, fairly continuous. Fragrant, exquisite delicate colour combination make it outstanding. Would like more flowers — perhaps second year will be better. Spreading growth, dark green foliage, no disease.

AVIGNON, Fl. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

BARBIE, Fl. (Swim & Ellis '77) (Excor x Jazz Fest). Light red, 35-40 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 2½-3', Cal.): Perfect little exhibition blooms with high pointed centres. Full exhibition form, excellent substance, petals drop cleanly. Some sprays have 25-35 blooms that open in beautiful stages. Colour stays in petals even when they have fallen. Compact, spreading grower, medium dark green foliage, disease resistant.

BELLEVEUE, H.T. (Poulsen '78) [(Super Star x Piccadilly) x Fru Jarl] Yellow. K. Combs (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', Man.): High centered form, fair substance, resembles Peace in some ways. Blooms don't last as long as other varieties. Fair amount of bloom for first year. Low compact grower, dark leathery green foliage, no disease.

BIG CHIEF, H.T. (Dickson '75) (Ernest H. Morse x Red Planet). Deep crimson, 28 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 3', Cal.): Exhibition form, if it opens, poor substance. Long solid blackish buds open too slowly for our wet, foggy climate. Have seen it in hotter areas and it's a real beauty. Very disappointed in this cultivar — has same problem as one of its parents, Red Planet, would not open in our cool climate. Colour turns a dirty brownish red. Many

split centres and one plant has virus. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Cal.): High centered form, average substance, average repeat bloom. Nice colour but blows very fast. Spreading growth, dark green foliage, some mildew. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4', B.C.): High spiral form, good substance, few blooms, one to a stem, average repeat. Finally showed us the perfect blooms it is capable of — intend to increase quantity for 1979. Upright vigorous grower, some seasonal mildew. H.C. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 3 yrs. 6', Ont.): A velvet red bloom that lacks petals — out it goes. Does not produce acceptable blooms in our climate. Upright tall grower, no disease. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', B.C.): Bright red, exhibition type bloom. May be a late bloomer. Upright grower.

BLACK LADY, H.T. (Tantau '76). Dark red/maroon. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 2 yrs. 20", B.C.): 4" diameter blooms, double, high centered, good substance. Certainly lacks vigour — was hoping for improvement in its second year — will go one more year. Compact grower, light emerald green foliage, no disease.

BLUE NILE, H.T. (Delbard '77). Mauve, 35 petals. H. C. Wehrfritz (5 pls. 1, 2, yrs. 4', Ont.): Up to 35 petals in spring and fall, loose blooms in the summer, very good substance. Still the best mauve H.T. Upright growth, medium green foliage, healthy.

BOBBY CHARLTON, H.T. (Fryer '74) (Royal Highness x Prima Ballerina). Deep pink with silver reverse, 35-40 petals. E. Cochran (3 pls. 1 yr. 4', Cal.): Long classic buds open to 5½" diameter bloom, exhibition form for several days. Quilled petals form a star shape — so beautiful but slow to repeat. Best exhibition form one can hope for, good substance, some spotting in wet weather. Tall upright plant, medium green leathery foliage, disease-resistant. B. G. Douglas (2 pls. 1 yr. 3', B.C.): High centered blooms, excellent form and substance, slow to open, in singles and small sprays, good even in rain — looks like a winner! Upright vigorous grower, clean foliage, no disease. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. Cal.): Exhibition form, average substance, long stems, high spiral centres and quilled petals, average repeat — a super top exhibition rose. Tall grower, large leathery foliage, average for disease. R. J. Kopecky (3 pls. 1 yr. 3', Neb.): High centered exhibition blooms, very good form, excellent substance, long lasting on bush. Grows upright with long canes having one bloom per stem. Could be a winner — touted as one of the best new ones — did well for me this year. G. H. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs. 32", Ont.): Long pointed bud of exhibition form — very promising new variety. Upright grower, O.K. for disease. A. Pastro (3 pls. 2 yrs. 4', B.C.): High centered form, excellent substance, continuous repeat bloom. Another winner — only fault may open too rapidly but will know better next year. Vigorous grower, disease resistant and hardy. A. Rendle (2 pls. 2 yrs. 2½', B.C.): Large double bloom, high centered form, excellent substance, 40 petals, more blooms in 2nd year. This is one for flower arrangers and exhibition. Upright grower, large dark green foliage, no disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (11 pls. 3 yrs. 40", B.C.): High spiral centres, good substance, 5" diameter double blooms. Still waiting for quantity of bloom this strong growing cultivar should produce but more than satisfied with few we do get. Upright strong growth, slight mildew. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 2½', Ont.): High centered classical blooms with good substance. A very promising show rose — I enlarged a rose bed with it. Upright growth. C. D. Yeomans (2 pls. 1, 2 yrs. 4½', B.C.): Good grower, fragrant, good substance, repeats. Need another year to evaluate.

BONNIE SCOTLAND, H.T. (Anderson '76) (Wendy Cussons x Percy Thrower). Deep pink, 42 petals. Mrs. H. Biddulph (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2', Man.): Exhibition form, excellent substance, 5" blooms hold very well, bud long and attractive, colour holds — tends to mauve after being open for some time. Compact very double bloom. Bush has not made much progress and bloom is sparse but nice to have in garden. Deep green foliage on compact bush, no disease, very hardy. E. B. Jubien (1 pl. 2 yrs. 30", Que.): Average sized bloom, semi-double, exhibition type form and substance — a very beautiful rose. A lot of blooms on first blooming. Upright grower, good foliage, no disease. Winters well.

BONNY, Min. (Kordes '74) (Zorina x unnamed seedling). Dark pink. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 12", Cal.): High centered blooms, great substance, 25-30 petals but stingy with bloom. Deep pink colour with light-red shadings, matures to dusty pink. Good for exhibition but I'm hoping for more bloom. Dark green semi-glossy foliage on vigorous but compact bush, no disease problems. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 9", Cal.): Formal bloom, exhibition form, good substance, good for showing but stems are short. Not much growth this but flowers well. Dense grower, medium green foliage, no disease.

BRIGHTSIDE, Min. (Moore '74) (Persian Princess x Persian Princess). Orange red, yellow base, 25 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 12", Cal.): Exhibition form and great substance but opens fast. Bud has good form. An eye catcher — similar to Jeannie Williams and Shooting Star. Erect grower, medium green foliage, no disease. B. Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 11", Sask.): 1½" flowers, borne singly and not in great numbers. Approaches exhibition form, good substance, outstanding colour but fades quickly to uninteresting shade. Fragrance quite strong. Disappointed in vigour and floriferousness. Light green foliage, upright plant, no disease, hardy with protection.

BURGHAUSEN, Fl. (Kordes '76) (Not reg'd.) Scarlet, 35 petals. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', Ont.): Trusses of many medium sized blooms, repeats well — a bright addition to the garden. No disease. E. Cochran (3 pls. 2 yrs. 2½'-3', Cal.): Full blooms, 35 petals, can be exhibition or decorative, excellent substance. Stiff canes support large trusses — excellent floribunda in all respects. Bright orange-red sprays last for days. Excellent for borders, tubs. Leathery medium green foliage, disease-resistant. It's the best! J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 7', Cal.): Semi-double form, good substance, repeats well. Similar to Trumpeter but seems better. Spreading growth, light green foliage, no disease. H. C. Wehrfritz (5 pls. 3 yrs. 2½', Ont.): Large sprays of intense colour, repeats quickly. This cultivar likes our hot summer. Bushy growth, light green foliage, no disease.

BURGUND, H.T. (Kordes '77). Dark red. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 34", Cal.): Formal bloom, exhibition form, great substance, quite fragrant. Holds very well — should do exceptionally well on show table next year. Bushy dense growth, dark green foliage, no disease. R. J. Kopecky (2 pls. 1 yr. 3½', Neb.): Sometimes exhibition, good form and excellent substance. Bought from catalogue description and comments in Clearing House — right choice as bushes performed above average for first year plants. Lots of new reds but one of the better ones. Vigorous grower, no disease so far. Wm. McMahon (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Ky.): So far cannot see much fame for lovely new red so small and with so few petals — hope size will improve in cool fall days. Not generous

bloomer so far. Medium growth, attractive foliage, no disease. H. C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 1, 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): Blooms are large, low number of petals. Blooms are average in our climate but I will decrease. Plants are great — very vigorous, large leaves, very healthy.

CAIRNGORM, Fl. (Cocker '73) (Ann Cocker x Arthur Bell). Orange and gold/overlaid salmon pink with lighter reverse, 37 petals. A. Guadagni (1 pl. 4 yrs. 4', Que.): Excellent form and substance, blooms constantly and heavily. Lovely blend of colours but not attractive when it ages. In bud it is excellent for flower arranging — lovely in a copper container. Well foliated, very vigorous grower, some blackspot this year. Hardy with protection.

CAPTAIN COOK, Fl. (McGredy '77) (Irish Mist x seedling). Brilliant orange, 10 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 5½', Cal.): Cupped blooms with wavy petals, decorative form, good substance, 7-8 roses in a cluster. Grows more like a shrub — spreads over other plants — next time will plant in larger space. Pinching basal canes at 15" to stop growth developed two small sprays of better quality. Bright colour — sure stops people. Disease resistant. B. Douglas (1 pl. 2 yrs. 40", B.C.): Semi-double bloom with flat form, medium to large clusters. Fades to pink — clashes. Good substance, worth growing for vibrant colour. Upright grower, no disease. R. Flood (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½', Que.): Bright colour, wavy petals which drop cleanly. Think Captain Cook deserved a rose which was capable of creating a really "big show" — not this rose in my garden. Few blooms but will try for one more year, then make room for a "performer". Good foliage, very healthy, but puny growth for second year plant. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Cal.): Decorative form, very good substance, delightful, bright wavy orange petals with yellow stamens, large trusses — very showy. Vigorous, erect stiff growth, dark green large foliage, no disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', B.C.): Semi-double blooms, flat cuppish form, good substance, loose frilled petals, lasts long even when cut. Though its maiden year wasn't exactly startling, we feel it has enough merit to increase quantity — should be eye catcher in mass planting. Low bushy grower, medium matt foliage, no disease.

CARNIVAL PARADE, Min. (Williams '77). Yellow and red. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 7", Cal.): Showy bloom, decorative form, good substance, eye catching but opens fast. Short growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease.

CAROL JEAN, Min. (Moore '76). Dark pink, AARS. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. 7", Sask.): Very double bloom with rounded, tight form. Excellent substance, not a repeat bloomer. If pink is your favourite colour this could be your pet. Will try and dry next year. Spreading growth, dark, smooth, semi-glossy foliage, no disease.

CAYENNE, H.T. (W. A. Warriner '75) (South Seas x unnamed seedling). Deep vivid orange, 35-40 petals. E. Caldwell (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Ont.): Very double, high centered bloom, excellent substance, but not really a show rose. Bud is very tight and has some difficulty in opening — needs disbudding. Excellent for arranging — holds well. Reminds me of florist grown "Mercedes" — over 45 petals. Very pleased with this rose in second year. Upright strong canes, dark green leathery foliage, no disease.

CENTURION, Fl. (Mattock '75) (Evelyn Fison x seedling). Crimson, 30 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 26", B.C.): Flat cuppish form, good substance, double bloom, repeats well and generous amount of bloom.

Holds bright colour well in all weather. Interested to see second year performance. Upright strong grower, medium glossy foliage. No disease.

CHAMPION, H.T. (Fryer '76) (Grandpa Dickson x Whisky Mac). Cream and gold flushed pink and crimson, 50-55 petals. J. A. McGregor (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', B.C.): High centered bloom, double, good substance — could be good exhibition rose. Lasts well on bush — have ordered one more for next year. Upright grower, slight mildew. H. C. Wehrfritz (8 pls. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Bloom with striking colour, ovoid form, good substance. Average in its first year. Healthy.

CHARISMA, Fl. (R. Jolly '77) (Gemini x Zorina). Yellow/orange red, 40 petals, AARS '78. W. Archibald (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Sask.): 3" cupped, double blooms with fair substance. Not very taken with this one — colour somewhat confused, but continuous and abundant bloomer. Compact growth, resistant to disease. M. Cox (1 pl. 1 yr. 1½', Alta.): Eye catching sprays that last, excellent substance, good foliage. B. Douglas (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', B.C.): Large spray for first year plant. High cupped form. Should be good for small arrangements. R. Flood (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', Que.): Cupped form, excellent substance, small blossoms, very interesting in bud and early form. Colour "burns" as it ages — becomes distasteful but insists on hanging on. Staying power would be most welcome on other colours but not this one. In every other category this is an A1 rose — cannot be beaten for bloom production or disease resistance. Pity! J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Cal.): Small blooms, nice colour, flat form, good substance, ages well. Not for show but good bedder. Spreading growth, smallish foliage. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Cal.): Small bloom 3" diameter or less, decorative form, good substance, short stems to bloom trusses, flowers age badly. Repeat bloom good but old blossoms hang on, hang on —. Erect grower, medium green foliage, no disease. E. Jubien (1 pl. 1 yr. 30", Que.): 2-2½" double blooms, flat form, good substance, not much bloom first year — 2nd bloom looks better. Disappointed at first — maybe I have to get used to this colour combination. Upright grower, good foliage, no disease. M. D. Kirkland (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', Ont.): Good bloom, excellent form and substance. Almost exactly the same as Redgold. Vigorous growth, good foliage, no disease. K. Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr., tall, Alta.): Lots of good tight blooms borne singly and in sprays. Not quite tea type but last both on bush and as cut flowers. Good garden variety, repeats well, best floribunda spray at Horticultural Show. Gets better as it ages. Tall upright grower, no disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (8 pls. 1 yr. 2', B.C.): 2" diameter blooms, double, flat cuppish form, good substance, little fragrance. Very colourful through mid summer but blooms fade. Another year will tell growth wise. No disease.

CHARLES DE GAULLE, H.T. (Meilland '76). Mauve. H. C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 2 yrs. 2½', Ont.): Flowers are on short stems, very double, outstanding fragrance. Bush grower, medium green foliage, healthy.

CHERRY VANILLA, Gr. (Armstrong '74) (Buccaneer x El Capitan). Cream, pink edges. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 2 yrs. 6', Ont.): Very floriferous, currently 15 blooms on 1 stem. Loose form, very good for garden but not for exhibition. Tall growth, excellent leathery foliage. No disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

CHESHIRE LIFE, H.T. (Fryers '72) (Prima Ballerina x Princess Michiko). Orange/salmon. E. Cochran (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Cal.): Tapered buds, orange-red, open slowly to clear orange and pale pink with medium pink reverse. 30 petals and rather thin, exhibition form, fair substance, but flop fast. Dis-

appointed, will move to warmer place. Upright branching growth, thin flat semi-matt foliage, some mildew. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2-3', Cal.): Floppy form, poor substance, long stems, repeats often. Biggest disappointment of new additions — floppy blooms with nothing to recommend them. Tallish growth, some mildew.

CHIVALRY, H.T. (McGredy '77) (Peer Gynt x Brazilia). Chinese red/old ivory. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 26", B.C.): High centered form, good substance, double blooms, small for H.T. Not overburdened with bloom first year but feel it's good enough to increase. Rain resistant blooms a great asset in B.C. No disease. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 3½', Ont.): Floppy flowers — not for exhibition. Cup shaded form, good substance — will wait and see. Dark green foliage, healthy. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', B.C.): Well shaped blooms, hold well, on the small side. Promising. Healthy foliage.

CHORUS, Fl. (Meilland '76). Medium red, 35 petals. H. C. Wehrfritz (5 pls. 1, 2 yrs. 2', Ont.): Flat, long lasting blooms of intense colour, very good substance. Buy it — you'll like it. Bushy growth, dark red foliage, very healthy.

CHRISTINE WEINERT, Min. (Moore '76) (Little Darling x Eleanor) x (Little Darling x Eleanor). Orange red. B. J. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 5", Sask.): 1¼" flowers, borne singly or in clusters. Brilliant colour, fragrant. Flower production very limited this year — will see how it does next year.

CLARET, Min. (Saville '77) (Little Chief x Little Chief). Wine red, 45-50 petals. B. J. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 4", Sask.): ½ to 1" flowers in tiny sprays, very dainty, but nothing special. Cupped form, fair substance, fairly free blooming, short lived. Spreading growth, tiny dark green foliage, no disease.

COALITE FLAME, H.T. (Dickson '74) (Fragrant Cloud x Red Planet). Deep vermilion, 60 petals. E. B. Jubien (3 pls. 4 yrs. 42", Que.): Exhibition form, excellent substance, 3½-4" blooms, very double, good bloomer and repeats well. Very good all round rose but doesn't win any prizes. Tall grower, excellent foliage, no disease. G. H. Magee (2 pls. 3 yrs. 30", Ont.): Exhibition form, good substance, large double exhibition rose. Some poor centres, not a strong grower and not too many blooms. Upright grower, disease O.K. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 4 yrs. 30", B.C.): 4½" diameter bloom, only a few blooms with longer than average time between flushes. This rose has been on trial for 4 years — we will discard as it's not overly productive.

/ COLOR MAGIC, H.T. (Warriner '77) (Unnamed cultivar x Spellbinder). Creamy pink, AARS '78. J. Ardoino (1 pl. 1 yr. 36", Ont.): Exhibition bloom, pointed form, very good substance. Never a dull moment with this great rose. Upright growth, medium green foliage, free from disease. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 5½-6', Cal.): Large, flashy blooms, open to 6" bloom with wide petals, exhibition form. Excellent substance makes it last long as cut flower. 30 petals well arranged — winning a lot of shows, won "Queen" at ARS Spring National Convention. Improved this year even in our wet fog. No problems with disease. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Cal.): High centre bloom, good substance, can be exhibition. Rather slow to establish, much like First Prize but more resistant to disease. Spreading growth, light green foliage. M. Humenick (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3', Cal.): Exhibition form, good substance, but opens fast in sun. Colour changes from medium pink to dark pink with age. Excellent bloom and plenty of them, showy in garden. Dense grower, medium green foliage, no disease. E. B. Jubien (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Que.): 4-4½"

blooms, loose form, excellent substance. Could be a good rose — will know more next year. Tall grower, good foliage, no disease. M. D. Kirkland (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Good form and substance, when fully open they are loose, frilly blooms. Would recommend as a change. Vigorous growth, good foliage, no disease. R. J. Kopecky (4 pls. 1 yr., Neb.): Considered almost an annual in Omaha — everyone lost their bushes this past winter whatever method of cover was used. Looked like a world beater first growing season but proved extremely tender — do not recommend for climates comparable to ours. G. H. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 30", Ont.): Long pointed buds, good sized bloom, not too many petals. Looked fairly good in first year. Upright grower, O.K. for disease. J. C. Sutherland (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', P.E.I.): Exhibition type form, fair substance. My comments are probably not typical — my dried out bush did well to survive. Plant made slow progress. As for colour changes, like Color Magic and Peer Gynt, it is difficult to decide whether they are fascinating or merely look artificial. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (5 pls. 1 yr. 26", B.C.): Medium, high centered blooms, with fair substance, 4½" diameter, repeats well. Its maiden year proved it a worthy addition. Fault if any is very few basal canes — heavy spring pruning warranted. Upright grower, dark matt green foliage, no disease. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 1 yr. 5', Ont.): Flat form when open, very good substance, colour changes with maturity in a pleasant way — a pleasant rose for any garden. I don't expect exhibition blooms. No disease.

COMPASSION, L. F. Cl. (Harkness '73) (Rosy Mantle x Prima Ballerina). Pale salmon orange, lighter reverse, 39 petals. B. G. Douglas (4 pls. 3 yrs. 8', B.C.): Small perfectly formed H.T. shaped blooms, high centered form, lots of fragrance, slow to open. Can be trained horizontally along a fence — my favourite climber. Not a pillar rose. Clean foliage, no disease. A. Rendle (1 pl. 2 yrs. 8', B.C.): Very good form, excellent substance, clusters up to 3½", 35 petals, very fragrant. Tidy climber for exhibition. Upright grower, light green foliage, no disease. H. C. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 3 yrs. 6', Ont.): This climber improves every year. Health, colour, fragrance are outstanding. No disease.

CORSO, H.T. (Cocker '76) (Anne Cocker x Dr. A. J. Verhage). Orange. E. Cochran (3 pls. 1 yr. 3½', Cal.): Excellent exhibition and garden form, great substance, outstanding colour combination. Blooms open slowly, high pointed centres spiral in a beautiful form. 45 heavy textured petals withstand wet weather. Upright vigorous grower, dark green medium sized foliage, very disease-resistant. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): Cupped shape form, very good substance. Petals discolour, performance below average. Upright growth.

CREPE DE CHINE, H.T. (Delbard). Deep pink, 20 petals. M. Baillie (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Ont.): Exhibition form, good substance, good colour, very vibrant, a big rose. Sparse bloomer but I feel the few blooms are very worthwhile. Tall upright growth, dark green shiny foliage, disease-free. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 3 yrs. 4½', Ont.): Loose form, excellent substance, up to 20 petals only, large blooms, colour consistent. Strong colour of bloom and healthy growth are assets of this cultivar. Upright grower, dark green foliage, very healthy.

CUDDLES, Min. (Schwartz '78) (Zorina x unnamed seedling). Deep rosy pink, 55-60 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 15", Cal.): Very double, full petalled blooms, outstanding substance, exhibit well. Very weather-proof so far this year. High centres that reflex showing lovely H.T. form. 38-40 well arranged heavy petals, quilled. Dark rich glossy green foliage on bushy plant,

no disease so far. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 16", Cal.): Exhibition form, great substance, holds bud form well, opens to flat evenly arranged petals. Showy and interesting, holds colour well. Dense grower, medium to light green foliage, no disease.

CUPID'S BEAUTY, Min. (Williams '77). Coral orange/cream. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 8", Cal.): Exhibition form, good substance, holds colour, some fragrance. Very new to me but is a great colour combination. Dense growth, medium green foliage, no disease.

CURIOSITY, H.T. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

CYNTHIA (Cybelle), H.T. (Warriner '76) (Bob Hope x unnamed seedling). Cherry crimson, 35 petals. E. Cochran (4 pls. 4 yrs. 3½', Cal.): Thick globular buds open slowly, exhibition form, good substance, some split centres in cool weather. Not too prolific and weak necks bring ratings down but colour and fragrance will keep it in my garden. Upright branching growth, dark matt foliage, disease-free. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Cal.): Exhibition form, great substance, very showy, holds up well in the heat. Colour same as Miss All-American Beauty but more dependable form and no split centres. Erect grower, good foliage, no disease.

DAME OF SARK, Fl. (Harkness '76) [(Pink Parfait x Masquerade) x Tabler's Choice]. Gold, 36 petals. B. Douglas (1 pl. 2 yrs. 44", B.C.): High centered bloom opens flat, cupped form, good substance. English plant, slow to get established. Will likely be tall and promises large clusters. Upright grower, good foliage. No disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 26", B.C.): Flat, cuppish form, good substance, 3½" diameter bloom, very good to repeat with fair amount of bloom. Plan to increase and expect great show next year. Healthy, busy growth. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): Loose form, low petal count, and it dislikes the hot sun, which caused its dismissal. Disease free. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', B.C.): Bloom seems to be fleeting but repeats well. Healthy.

DARLING FLAME, Min. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

DOLCE VITA, H.T. (Delbard '74). Coral pink. M. Baillie (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Exhibition form, good substance, classical high centres, long lasting, good petalage. Has steadily improved and bloomed most of the summer. I enjoy its clear pink. Upright growth, dark green foliage, no disease. Mrs. Beattie (1 pl. 4 yrs. 4', Man.): High centered bloom, good form with long stems, excellent, substance. There is nothing wrong with this rose and for me it performs beautifully. Upright grower, dark green strong foliage, no disease. Hardy. Mrs. Kamp (2 pls. 5 yrs. 4', Man.): Free blooming, nice form, beautiful. Tall grower, light green foliage, disease free, and hardy. G. H. Magee (1 pl. 4 yrs. 6', Ont.): Good exhibition form, balls on occasion, very long stems, needs a few petals. Getting stronger each year. A good variety. Upright grower, O.K. for disease. H. C. Wehrfritz (9 pls. 1-5 yrs. 5', Ont.): Exceptional blooms early and late in the year, high centered form, good substance. Average during hot summer months. Upright growth, medium green foliage, very healthy.

DOLLY, Fl. (Poulsen '76) [(Nordia x Queen Elizabeth) x (seedling x Mischief)]. Not registered. Deep rose pink, 20 petals. M. Baillie (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): Semi-double, good substance, blooms in clusters, very floriferous. Great little rose — never out of bloom. Lovely fall colour when colour seems

two-tone. Upright growth, dark green foliage, healthy. E. Cochran (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4½', Cal.): Cupped semi-double blooms, outstanding substance, decorative, good garden variety. Not many beautiful varieties around like Dolly. Vigorous, floriferous, beautiful habit and shape. Upright spreading grower, dark green glossy foliage, disease-resistant. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): Open blooms, cup-shaped. The spider mites like this one. Result was an average plant this year.

DONNA FAYE, Min. (Schwartz '75) (Ma Perkins x Baby Betsy McCall). Light pink, 26-28 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 15", Cal.): Bloom has good bud form, great substance, opens flat, many petals, some fragrance. Holds colour even in heat. Erect grower, medium green foliage, no disease. B. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 10", Sask.): Exhibition form, good substance, opens flat. Lack of floriferousness was disappointment — all shoots blind since August 1st. Spreading growth, dark green foliage, no disease.

DORIS TYSTERMAN, H.T. (Wisbeck Plant Co. Ltd. '75) (Peer Gynt x unnamed seedling). Tangerine orange, darker at edges, 28 petals. E. Cochran (3 pls. 1 yr. 3½', Cal.): Decorative garden variety only, good substance, loose petals open rather fast, some split centres, slow to repeat. Nice variety for flower arrangers — will keep it another year for the colour. Slight fragrance. Upright grower, dull dark green foliage, no disease. B. Douglas (1 pl. 3 yrs. 40", B.C.): Bloom quick to open, fantastic colour, similar to Whisky Mac — colour is its only asset. Upright growth, some mildew. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Cal.): Bloom seems adequate, high centered form, fine substance. Super super form and colour — tangerine, for real — our favourite new one along with Mercedes. Tallish plant, bronze foliage, average for disease. E. Jubien (1 pl. 1 yr. 24", Que.): 3½" semi-double bloom, loose form, good substance, not many blooms this year. I like the colour. Low grower, good foliage, no disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 2 yrs. 30", B.C.): High centered form, good substance, double frilled petals, repeats well with lots of bloom. Another H.T. with floribunda growing habit. Fades badly in heat — there are better ones in this colour class. Upright bushy growth, dark glossy foliage, mildews. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 2 yrs. 4½', Ont.): Average blooms with attractive colour, flat form. Cannot compete with Ambassador so out it goes. Upright growth, healthy.

DOUBLE DELIGHT, H.T. (Swim & Ellis '76) (Granada x Garden Party). — Red/white bicolor, 35-45 petals, AARS '77. Wm. Archibald (1 pl. 1 yr. 30", Sask.): Large double bloom, high centered form, excellent substance. Very beautiful rose, lovely fragrance and wonderful colouring — a must for any rose garden. Compact growth, light green foliage, some blackspot. J. Ardoino (1 pl. 2 yrs., Ont.): High centered bloom, good substance — still more room for improvement. Tall grower, medium green foliage, hardy. M. Baillie (1 pl. 2 yrs. 24", Ont.): Smallish blooms, urn shaped form, good substance. Seems to like California better — they can have it — blotchy. Medium growth, light green foliage, disease-free. E. Cochran (3 pls. 4 yrs. 4½', Cal.): Exhibition form, good substance, too many split centres. Spring blooms are fine — our cool weather affects blooms with blotches — sure they will snap out of it. Colour really sells it. Despite problems, will add several more bushes in fall. Upright spreading growth, some blackspot. B. Douglas (1 pl. 2 yrs. 36", B.C.): Double Delight has double centres, poor form, satisfactory substance, lots of perfume. Would discard but for its fragrance. Another AARS bomb! Some mildew. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Cal.): Double bloom, average repeat, high centered form, good substance. Interesting

colour combo but overrated on its performance. Spreading growth, light green foliage, some mildew. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 32", Cal.): Very showy bloom, exhibition form, great substance, best in spring and fall. Sun keeps bringing out the red petal edges. Indeed an eye catcher. Rangy grower, medium green foliage, no disease. E. Jubien (2 pls. 2 yrs. 30", Que.): Double bloom, exhibition type, loose form, excellent substance. Excellent rose that always makes many comments by visitors. Keeps well as cut flower. Upright grower, good foliage, no disease. R. Kopecky (3 pls. 3 yrs. 3-4', Neb.): Exhibition bloom but most are split — but one good one will win any time. Eyecatcher in my garden — have a tree rose of Double Delight that draws visitors like magnet. Fragrance is a plus factor — one of the best new ones. Spreading growth, some blackspot hardy. G. H. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 24", Ont.): Double bloom, striking colour, some misformed. Beautiful, decorative — have seen some nice blooms in rose shows. Bushy grower, O.K. for disease. K. Mychaluk (2 pls. 2 yrs. 24-30", Alta.): Thick petalled, good substance, short single stems, blooms frequently. Nice garden rose and occasionally good exhibition. Upright and spreading growth, no disease. Survived one extremely harsh winter. Mrs. McCann (2 pls. 1-2 yrs. 2½', Ont.): 2 yr. old bush produced medium sized blooms, fewer than last year; received very poor bush this year. Decorative form, a bit flat. First bush a delight — bought second one on merit of first — few blooms, not true colour for second. Bushy grower, dark green foliage, no disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 2 yrs. 26", B.C.): High centered form, good substance, 4" double bloom, repeats fairly well, good amount of bloom. Still highly regarded for garden. Weak stem fails to hold it upright — its only fault. Sprawling growth, light green glossy foliage. H. C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 1-2 yrs. 3', Ont.): Noisy colour and a biting fragrance. Excellent form, mixed with some confused centres. Healthy. I will expand.

DRAMBUI, H.T. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

DREAM GLOW, Min. (Williams '77). Red/white bicolour. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 8", Cal.): Good colour combination, decorative form, good substance, opens slowly. New in my garden — can rate it better next year. Dense growth, medium green foliage. No disease.

DRESDEN DOLL, Min. (Moore '75). Light pink. A. Rendle (2 pls. 2 yrs. 14", B.C.): Beautiful buds covered with dainty moss blooms with golden stamens. Cupped form, good substance — as dainty as fine Dresden China. Medium spreading growth, no disease.

DUBLIN BAY, Cl. (McGredy '75) (Bantry Bay x Altissimo). Scarlet crimson, 26 petals. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Ont.): Dark red 3" blooms in clusters, repeats well — recommended. Spreading growth, dark green foliage, hardy. No disease. B. Douglas (1 pl. 2 yrs. 8", B.C.): Small sprays, flat form, blues badly in rain and petals do not drop. Supple canes in abundance. Better than Blaze by a long shot but far short of Altissimo. Vigorous grower but mildew prone. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 6', Cal.): Constant bloom in clusters and singles. Semi-double form, excellent substance, super climber, vivid burning deep glowing red. Yes — it is McGredy's best climber. Disease free. A. Rendle (2 pls. 2 yrs. 5', B.C.): Double flowers borne freely, loose form, good substance. A tidy attractive climber — always in bloom. Compact growth, abundant foliage, slight mildew. J. C. Sutherland (1 pl. 2 yrs. 7', P.E.I.): Semi-double 4" blooms in clusters but rather few and far between. Promising and attractive

bush with sturdy growth but little branching and no basal breaks in 2nd year. Medium green foliage — still unblemished in September. H. C. Wehrfritz (8 pls. 1-4 yrs. 6', Ont.): Vivid, weather resistant colour, flat form, very good substance, grows well as a shrub. Very healthy. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', B.C.): Good bloomer, long lasting — so far very satisfactory.

DUFTSTAR, H.T. (Kordes '74) (Seedling x Papa Meilland). Dark red, 24 petals. Wm. Archibald (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Sask.): Medium large, double bloom, long stems, beautiful colour but too few petals. Beautiful fragrance. Vigorous grower, tall and upright, abundant foliage, disease resistant. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Cal.): Average sized bloom, minimal petals, blows fast. Disappointing — will discard mainly because it mildews. Tall grower, dark green foliage.

DUFTZAUBER, H.T. (Kordes '69) [(Fragrant Charm x (Prima Ballerina x Kaiserin Farah)]. Crimson red. E. Cochran (2 pls. 4 yrs. 4½-5', Cal.): Lovely exhibition form, high pointed centres, good substance — not a heavy bloomer but all quality blooms. Best is spring and fall. Many new basal canes this year. Tall, spreading grower, dull dark green foliage, no disease problems. (Last year for reporting this rose).

DUSTY ROSE, Min. (Morey '74). Dusty rose. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. 11", Sask.): Good form, ovoid, excellent substance, 29 petals, still cupped when fully open. I detected the smell of our wild rose in it. Long lasting and dries well in Silica Gel. Hard to evaluate when Starina is nearby. Healthy deep green foliage, no disease.

ELATION, H.T. (Warriner '73) (Buccaneer x seedling). Deep yellow. M. Baillie (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Ont.): Blooms well but slow to repeat and blooms don't last long. Perhaps this rose could take some shade. Low grower, light green foliage, disease-free. E. Jubien (3 pls. 3 yrs. 3', Que.): Medium sized bloom, semi-double, exhibition form, a good yellow rose. Upright grower, good foliage, no disease.

ENGLISH MISS, Fl. (Cants '77) (Dearest x Sweet Repose). Pink. B. Douglas (1 pl. 1 yr. 24", B.C.): Good form, small sprays this year, quick to repeat. Very pleasing light pink — maybe a good rose in a pure pink class. Cupped form, good substance. Good foliage, nil disease.

ESTHER O'FARIM, Fl. (Kordes '72). Yellow/orange. B. Douglas (1 pl. 2 yrs. 24", B.C.): Small sprays, quick to repeat. New and old blooms do not clash. Cupped form, good substance, but very slow to get established. Good foliage, no disease. Promising.

EVENING STAR, Fl. (Warriner '74) (White Masterpiece x Saratoga). Pure white, cream centres. Wm. Archibald (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Sask.): Very large bloom for a floribunda, high centered form, fair substance, continuous bloomer, but disappointed because it balls. Spreading growth, light green foliage, mildews. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 30", Cal.): Large blooms (Flora-Tea), exhibition form, great substance, holds form very well. Prolific bloomer, some in trusses and some just one bloom. Rangy grower, dark green foliage, no disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (11 pls. 3 yrs. 3', B.C.): High spiral centres, good substance, good to repeat and good amount of bloom. We continue to be impressed with this beauty — more like H.T. form than floribunda. Good strong healthy foliage. H. C. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 1-3 yrs. 2½', Ont.): H.T. type blooms of

excellent form. Slow repeater. Expect better results on vigorous understock. No clusters. Some rust.

EYE PAINT, Fl. (McGredy '74) [(Little Darling x Goldilocks) x (Evelyn Fison x R. Macrophylla coryana x Tantau's Triumph)] x Picasso]. Scarlet with white eye, 7 petals. M. Baillie (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Ont.): Delicate single clusters, single form, good substance, good June bloom. Does seem to be more of a shrub but I like it very much. Some blackspot. B. Douglas (1 pl. 2 yrs. 60", B.C.): High clusters of eye catching single blooms, excellent substance. Competes with Picasso for most consistent colour in my garden. An excellent floribunda. No disease. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 5-6', Cal.): Single bloom, clusters, constant bloomer. A very tall spreading grower — are treating it as a pillar. Disease-free. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4', Cal.): Single red with a showy white eye with yellow stamens. Spectacular in floribunda border, always in bloom. Massive trusses that stay within confines of plant. Shiny dark green foliage, very healthy. R. Keith (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3-5', Ont.): Many clusters of single red and white flowers, single form, good substance. More of a shrub rose, sometimes sends up strong growth much above general outline of bush. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', Que.): Shot up in centre of floribunda bed, extremely vigorous with delightful little clusters of flowers. Small blooms but unusually bright colour combination. Good foliage, no disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (16 pls. 2 yrs. 28", B.C.): Flat form, good substance, single bloom, excellent repeater with good amount of bloom. Upright bushy growth, dark matt foliage, no disease.

FANTASIA, Fl. (Kordes '77). Scarlet/white. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 18", B.C.): High centered form, fairly good substance, sparse bloomer, long interval between flushes. Colour similar to Molly McGredy. Reserve judgement — not too impressive first year. Upright grower, dark glossy foliage, no disease.

FASHION FLAME, Min. (Moore '76). Coral orange. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs. 16", Ont.): Exhibition buds, a little globular, open to fairly large long lasting open bloom. A little shy blooming but attractive. Good substance, O.K. for disease.

FIRE MAGIC (Feuerzauber), H.T. (Kordes '74). Bright orange red. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Ont.): Striking bloom, medium substance. A favourite of many visitors. Excellent foliage, no disease, hardy. E. Cochran (2 pls. 4 yrs. 5', Cal.): Large loose exhibition blooms with high pointed centres. Petals very wide, extra heavy substance, withstand wet weather like a duck. Buds pop fast but hold point well. Unbelievable colour that lights up plants like a ball of fire. Cycle of bloom is far apart but new crop makes you forget its faults. Tall branching growth, leathery foliage, disease-resistant. Wm. McMahon (7 pls. 1 yr. 4', Ky.): Wonderful non-fading colour, a demon for blooming in clusters. Good form, fine substance. Not really the wonderful rose some are calling it — has zig-zag stem, fat eyes that leave a scar when disbudded, and eight blooms out of ten will not keep a good centre. Good if new ARS class for hybrid tea sprays catches on. Fine rose for public gardens — short stems, some to 15". U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (7 pls. 3 yrs. 36", B.C.): High spiral centres, good substance, repeats well, good quantity of bloom. Good replacement for disease-prone Tropicana — equally as strong, better colour and you can discard your sprayer. Upright bushy grower, medium



FORTUNA (Hybrid Tea)
(Kordes '78)

matt foliage. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 4 yrs. 4', Ont.): Intense and attractive colour under all weather conditions, conical form, very good substance. Low production — will try it one more year. Upright grower, medium green foliage, very healthy.

FIRST EDITION, Fl. (Delbard '76) (Zambra x seedling). Coral salmon, AARS '77. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½', Ont.): Many small blooms on trusses, extremely floriferous — good for border planting. Bright little bush — much better second year. Low grower, small foliage, no disease. E. Cochran (2 pls. 4 yrs. Cal.): Decorative form, quite good substance, nice to exhibit, blooms hold well and recycle very rapidly — an excellent true floribunda. Upright bushy growth, medium green, thin textured foliage, will mildew, if not sprayed. B. Douglas (1 pl. 2 yrs. 24", B.C.): Flat form in medium and large sprays. Bad growth habit spoils this otherwise satisfactory rose — The Sun is far superior in this colour range and form. Sprawling growth, mildews. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Cal.): High centered form, satiny substance, in clusters, repeats well. Lovely form, great colour and substance, texture. Some mildew. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 28", Cal.): Bloom opens fast, decorative form, good substance, not a show bloom. Fades badly — not a champion. Rangy growth, medium green foliage, no disease. K. Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr., med., Alta.): Unfortunately it arrived in very poor condition but was game little plant and still managed to give me some very good sprays of small H.T. like flowers. Lovely colour. Dark green foliage on medium low bush, no disease noted. J. Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 1½', Cal.): Good substance, first burst of bloom was big but bush had few blooms since — very disappointing. No disease, no spraying. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 2 yrs. 24", B.C.): Flat loose form, fair substance, very few blooms and slow to repeat. Poor specimen of a modern day rose — difficult to see what warranted an award. Little improvement over last year. Light green matt foliage, no disease except mildew. H. C. Wehrfritz (5 pls. 3 yrs. 2½', Ont.): Immense clusters and its productivity make this cultivar a must in every garden. Loose form. Very healthy.

FLORENTINA, H.T. (Kordes '73) (Liebeszauber x Brandenburg). Dark red. E. Cochran (3 pls. 3 yrs. 4', Cal.): Exhibition and decorative form at times, very good substance, opens well, just a little loose at times, wish it had more petals. Colour is so bright and non-fading and it's a cropper! Exhibits very well without bluing. One to a stem, very poor repeat. Will keep because of colour and disease resistance. Upright grower. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½'-3', Cal.): High centered form, great substance, long stems, not many petals. One of the better new cultivars — anxious to observe established plant next year. Tall grower, dark green foliage, fairly resistant to disease. Wm. McMahon (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Ky.): So far not a generous bloomer, smallish bloom, few petals, neat spiral form, fair substance. Much like Burgund. Little to save it unless fall blooms get larger. No disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 2 yrs. 60", B. C.): High centered form, good substance. Lots of vigour, large leaves, stem thick and supple — give it lots of room in rear of the bed. Plan to increase quantity. Upright growth, dark matt foliage, no disease. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 2 yrs. 4', Ont.): High centered form, average in its second year.

FOLKLORE, H.T. (Kordes '75). Coral orange with gold reverse. J. McGregor (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', B.C.): High centered, double bloom, excellent substance, exhibition form, fragrant, lasts longer than most. Background

plant, colour and form holds — of the best new plants. Upright grower, dark green foliage, no disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 24", B.C.): High, spiral centres, excellent substance, sparse bloomer, average repeater. Exquisite form, signs of being a winner but not overly vigorous in maiden year. Intend to increase quantity. No disease. H.C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 1 yr. 4', Ont.): Urn shaped form, very good substance — a very promising variety. Upright growth, medium green foliage.

FORTUNA, H.T. (Kordes '77). Coral salmon. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 18", B.C.): High spiral centres, good substance but only one bloom to date. Bush we had was on weak side, have ordered another — must give it a chance. Upright, weak growth, medium matt foliage. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Exhibition blooms, high centered form, good substance — could be the orange show rose. Healthy.

FOUNTAIN, S. (Tantau '71) (Parentage unknown). Blood red, 20 petals. B. Douglas (6 pls. 4 yrs. 4', B.C.): Small H.T. form, very fragrant, small clusters, continuous bloom. One of the best roses for cut flowers and garden show. Can be pruned hard and grown as a bedding rose. Some mildew. (Last year for reporting this rose).

FRAGRANT HOUR, H.T. (McGredy '73) [(Arthur Bell x (Spartan x Grand Gala)]. Salmon, 35 petals. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): Many blooms, medium size, fair substance. Looks like a welcome variety. E. Cochran (2 pls. 4 yrs. 4½', Cal.): Exhibition form, holds well, repeats well, sometimes more like a grandiflora with large clusters. Can be fine show blooms. Produce too many succulent candelabrum growth, will not throw a lateral. I cut them off at bud union because they never bloom properly. Vigorous grower, no disease problems with a spraying program. B. Douglas (1 pl. 2 yrs. 45", B.C.): Exhibition form, single and small sprays, good substance, fragrant. My wife's favourite rose! No disease. J. Ghio (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3-4', Cal.): Double bloom, well pointed form, average substance, repeats well. Somewhat like an updated 'Picture'. Does very well and 'smells' nicely. Average with disease. A. Guadagni (1 pl. 5 yrs. 4', Que.): Exhibition form, excellent substance, high centered, no split centres, and beautiful colour. Blooms continuously for me, good stems for cutting. Good foliage, disease-free. G. H. Magee (1 pl. 4 yrs. 48", Ont.): Double bloom, can be exhibition. Free blooming. One of McGredy's best good garden roses, a little globular for best exhibition. Upright growth. Wm. McMahon (2 pls. 2 yrs. 5', Ky.): Very heavy bloomer, well-branched. Does lose size in heat but very heavy bloomer with lovely long stemmed show blooms in cool weather. Splendid form, good substance. Perfect upright growth habit, glossy good foliage, no disease, hardy. A. Pastro (3 pls. 1 yr. 4', B.C.): Good garden rose, excellent colour and growth, can be exhibition but possibly too small. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3½', Ont.): A good garden rose but not outstanding.

FREUDE (Dekorat), H.T. (Kordes '74) (Fragrant Cloud x seedling). Coral pink. E. Cochran (2 pls. 3 yrs. 5-7', Cal.): Best exhibition form, opens slowly with excellent substance. Many heavy broad textured petals stacked close together. Wish I could make room for more. Performs more like a climber — 7-8' canes, in the fall. Colour is brilliant coral-pink with orange tones. Very vigorous upright growth, disease resistant. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Cal.): So far this has been a marginal performer, slow to establish. G. H. Magee (3 pls. 3 yrs. 8', Ont.): Medium sized

exhibition bloom, good form. Don't know what to do with tall fall growth — 7' or more with medium sized bloom on top. J. Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 7', Cal.): This rose is all growth — 5-7' basals but blind — few blooms came on weaker canes. If you need a dense hedge this might be useful. Large foliage and less than 1" apart. May discard. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (12 pls. 3 yrs. 40", B.C.): Flat, cuppish form, very good substance, repeats well, good quantity of bloom. Another good season of healthy growth — both disease and weather resistant. Highly regarded by all. Large light green glossy foliage. H. C. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 1-3 yrs. 5', Ont.): Very double bloom with good form but not enough blooms. Upright grower, no disease. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', B.C.): Plants look good but not enough blooms to evaluate. Vigorous, bushy growth, healthy foliage.

FRIENDSHIP, H.T. (Lindquist '72) (Fragrant Cloud x Miss All-American Beauty). Deep coral-pink. AARS '79. E. Cochran (4 pls. 5 yrs. 5½', Cal.): Exhibition and garden form, excellent substance, large blooms, 35 wide petals, high centres. Lasts as a cut flower and colour is delightful. Have tested it for 4 years before its award, many beautiful blooms. Vigorous tall grower, branches out with long stems. Strong fragrance. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 26", Cal.): Bloom opens fast in heat, exhibition, form, excellent substance. Good colour and lots of fragrance. AARS well deserved. A bit stingy but plant was transplanted in mid-summer — recovered easily. Erect growth, dark green foliage, no disease. J. B. Mara (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', N.Y.): Substance is O.K., but form is not good, sparse bloomer. Just another nondescript pink. Now in the fall we are getting better specimens — bush is getting tall, blooms open too fast but perfect exhibition form.

FRIESIA (Korresia) (Sunsprite, in U.S.), Fl. (Kordes '74) (Parentage unknown). Bright golden yellow. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', Ont.): Good for corsages and recommended for borders. Repeats many times, but there are many yellow blends. Medium growth, excellent foliage, no disease. B. G. Douglas (3 pls. 3 yrs. 40", B.C.): Almost constantly in bloom with small sprays of buttercup yellow flowers, good substance — my choice for best yellow floribunda. Upright growth, clean foliage, no disease. A. Guadagni (1 pl. 1 yr. 24", Que.): Brightest yellow in the floribundas and probably the best yellow. Bloom has pretty frilled petals, excellent substance, and good for flower arranging. Constantly in bloom, in small sprays, and lots of them. Very neat compact bush, good foliage, no disease. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 32", Cal.): Bloom opens fast, not many petals, does not fade. Cut as a bud will hold form, great decorative bloom, good substance, one of the best yellow floribundas. Always has colour, nice sepals. Erect growth, dark green foliage, no disease. Mrs. McCann (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2', Ont.): Nice form in bud, open bloom ragged. Ruffled petals give pretty appearance but blows wide open, and loose form. Plenty of overly clustered blooms that look like "blobs" of yellow from a distance — would not want more than one bush. Bushy growth, deep green foliage, lots of it, and no disease. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', Que.): Loose ruffled form, good substance, opens fast and rather flat, but attractive. First prize in June show in its class. Lots of bloom for first year, and repeated up until August. Expect lots of early blooms next year — will experiment with it for decorative work. Bushy grower, light, glossy foliage, no disease. J. Packard (1 pl. 4 yrs. 1½', Cal.): Semi-double bloom but stingy and fleeting — much better yellows to buy.

Weak bush. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (11 pl. 3 yrs. 30", B.C.): Flatish, frilled petals, very good substance. Excellent repeater, enormous amounts of bloom — believe this rose has received more favourable comments from visitors than any other. Faultless. Upright grower, light glossy foliage, no disease. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 4 yrs. 2', Ont.): Colour consistent blooms of short duration in our warm summer days — blows too fast. Discontinued. Bushy growth, very healthy. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 3 yrs., 13', B.C.): Blooms singly and in small clusters, colour does not fade. Did not perform so well this year — perhaps it does best in cool weather. (Last year for reporting this rose).

FUTURA, H.T. (Warriner '74) (Unnamed seedling x unnamed seedling). Vermilion. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 38", Cal.): Showy bloom, brilliant colour, and fragrant. Decorative form, good substance — great garden rose. Grow a few for the neighbours — this one brings them into the garden. Stiff erect form, dark green foliage, no disease. J. Packard (1 pl. 5 yrs. 4', Cal.): This rose is very good in warmer areas of California — I've never had a good bloom — discarding.

GABRIELLA, Fl. (Kordes '77) (Bergme, Kordes' rose Bagriella). Red. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 2½', Ont.): Colour is consistent, very long lasting. Improved Mercedes. Slow growth in its first year — a greenhouse cultivar. Upright growth.

GINGERSNAP (Prince Apricot), Fl. (Delbard-Chabert '77). Orange apricot. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3', Cal.): Decorative cupped form, outstanding stiff substance, beautiful orange red buds, medium sized blooms, semi-double, 25 petals. Outer petals open flat, centre row stands up — holds this form for many days. Name fits the cute bright floribunda in every respect — best in its colour class for colour and substance. Petals drop cleanly, non-fading. Grows in clusters of 6-8 blooms — will plant more in 24" redwood tubs. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 32", Cal.): Semi-double bloom opens fast, wavy petals — a show off. Decorative form, great substance — motorists stop on the street to ask "What is it?". Rangy grower, medium green foliage, no disease. J. Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 1½', Cal.): Similar to most of the floribundas but colour is lovely, semi-double form, good substance, does not turn red with age. Fascinated with colour but foliage seems sensitive to sudden heat — lost many and has not yet recovered.

GISSELFELD, H.T. (Poulsen '75) [(Super Star x Champs Elysees) x Furore]. Not registered. Dark red. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Cal.): Bloom repeats, can cluster, flatish form, good substance but very few petals. Produces well but blows too rapidly. Tall growth, dark green foliage, disease resistant.

GLENFIDDICH, Fl. (Cocker '75) [(Seedling x (Sabrina x Circus))]. Golden amber. E. Cochran (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Cal.): H.T. form, not exhibition so far, excellent substance. Long mustard buds open well, good centres, but don't last long. Unusual colour, non-fading. Upright and branching growth, medium size medium green foliage, some mildew and blackspot in spring. J. A. McGregor (2 pls. 2 yrs. 2½', B.C.): Large clusters, always in bloom, good substance, but colour fades as bloom ages. For bedding or border, and good for flower arrangers. Different. Upright grower, some blackspot. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 4 yrs. 2½', Que.): Attractive colour, H.T. form, good substance, long lasting on bush. Wish it would produce

more blooms. Dainty in bud form. Bushy grower, some blackspot. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1-2 yrs. 4½", Ont.): Attractive colour, flat form, good substance and good production. No clusters but always some flowers. Vigorous grower, reddish green foliage, no disease.

GLORIGLO, Min. (Williams '76). Orange with white reverse. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. B.C.): Informal form, pretty flowers come singly. Straggly grower.

GOLDEN ANGEL, Min. (Moore '75) (Golden Glow (Brownell) x unnamed seedling). Deep yellow, 60-70 petals. V. Bakes (1 pl. 2 yrs. 12", Ont.): H.T. shaped, double, exhibition type, excellent substance, beautiful bud and star shaped when open. A good yellow — adds lovely colour to arrangements. Slow to repeat this year. No disease. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. 5½", Sask.): Double bloom, cupped form, excellent substance, petals have distinct point which folds back when fully open. Real show off — well worth having for colour alone. Dries well in Silica Gel. Heavy bloomer. Spreading grower, medium healthy foliage.

GOLDEN PIN, Min. (Mattock '74). Deep yellow. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. B.C.): Buds are gold pins but flowers are nothing. Healthy plant, good grower.

GOLIATH, H.T. (Gandy's '76). Peach pink. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 2 yrs. 24", B.C.): 5½" double bloom, only fair in production and repeat bloom. Blooms are huge with weak stems causing it to lean over and spoiling its beauty. Sprawling growth, dark matt foliage, no disease.

GRAND MOGUL, H.T. (Delbard '74). Ivory. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): Delicate colour, opens flat, prolific bloomer — the best of the white/ivory. I've had it for some time — seems to be very hardy. Tall upright grower, disease free.

GREAT NEWS, Fl. (LeGrice '73) (Rose Gaujard x City of Hereford). Rich purple plum/silver reverse, 33 petals. G. H. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs. 24", Ont.): Flat, double form, medium sized blooms, great colour and very unusual — quite a colour break. Slow grower — plants do not grow yet with any vigour. O.K. for disease.

GREEN DIAMOND, Min. (Moore '75) (Unnamed seedling x Sheri Anne). Neyron rose changing to soft green, 25 petals. G. Magee (2 pls. 1-2 yrs. 16", Ont.): Trusses of tight double blooms that do not open and eventually fall off without opening. Unusual form, interesting variety but not as good a garden variety as Green Ice. Bushy grower, O.K. for disease. A Rendle (2 pls. 3 yrs. 12", B.C.): Globular bloom, cupped form, fair substance. Repeats slowly and not enough bloom but it is different. May be used in mini arrangements. Compact grower, light green foliage, no disease.

GREY DAWN, Fl. (LeGrice '75) (Brownie x News). Grey/reverse pink and gold, 40-45 petals. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs. 28", Ont.): Semi-double bloom in clusters, decorative form. Lovely pastel floribunda.

GYPSY JEWEL, Min. (Moore '75) (Little Darling x Little Buckaroo). Deep rose pink, 50 petals. B. Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 6", Sask.): Wide bud, exhibition form with excellent substance. Rarely in bloom, although flowers are long lasting — extremely disappointed with this variety.

Plants lack vigour and produced only 2 flowers this year. Will not cover it for the winter. Spreading growth, dark green foliage, no disease.

HAPPYTIME, Cl. Min. (Moore '74) [(R. Wichuraiana x Floradora) x (Golden Glow x Zee)]. Yellow overlaid red, 30-40 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 12", Cal.): No bloom this year — too busy growing. Mass growing habit — 12" mound with 2' long weeping branches — a multitude of canes. Should be a mass of bloom next year. A. Rendle (2 pls. 3 yrs. 2', B.C.): Lots of nice blooms at each axil — only fault is that it doesn't repeat. Trailing growth, glossy foliage, no disease.

HARRY WHEATCROFT, H.T. (Wheatcroft '73) (Sport of Piccadilly). Yellow and red striped. V. E. Bakes (2 pls. 1-3 yrs. 21", Ont.): Cupped form, good substance, small bloom. An arranger's rose if cut at early stage but opens very fast on bush so timing is important. Repeats well. Growth is small for a H.T. Some blackspot. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Ont.): Loose form, poor substance, not exhibition but striking and floriferous. Opens quickly, but almost continuous bloom. Tall grower, no disease. M. Cox (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Alta.): Eye catching rather flat bloom, opens fast and drops. Showy colour but doesn't last. Repeats often. Fair foliage. B. G. Douglas (1 pl. 2 yrs. 40", B.C.): Lots of bloom, especially good in cool weather. High centered form, opens fast. E. B. Jubien (3 pls. 1 yr. 24", Que.): Loose form, good substance, semi to single petals, not many flowers at one time but continuous. Reminds me so much of an old favourite of mine — Anvil Sparks. I like it for its novelty — like the person it's named after — very nice. Compact grower, good foliage. A. Pastro (2 pls. B.C.): An excellent novelty, a good garden rose. Can be exhibition if caught in right stage. Excellent growth and foliage. (Last year for reporting this rose).

HONEYCOMB, Min. (Moore '74) (R. Wichuraiana x Floradora) x Debbie). Honey to near white, 25-35 petals. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. 11", Sask.): Double bloom, exhibition type, excellent substance. Rather sparse bloomer — very shy. Isn't one of my favourites but still like it. Compact grower, attractive foliage.

HULA GIRL, Min. (Williams '76) (Miss Hillcrest x Mabel Dot). Soft orange red, 45 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 13", Cal.): Exhibition form, great substance, good colour combination, opens slowly, some fragrance. Dense grower, dark green foliage, no disease. G. Magee (2 pls. 1-2 yrs. 20", Ont.): Exhibition buds and long lasting blooms, good substance — a fine variety. Upright growth, no disease. B. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 5", Sask.): Bloom approaches H.T. form, borne singly but rarely in bloom. Fragrance not nearly as strong as I expected. Plant not too vigorous — hoping for better blooms next year. No disease.

HUMDINGER (Ocean Spray), Min. (Schwartz '76). Coral pink and orange. B. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 9", Sask.): Exhibition form, becoming flat, excellent substance. Flowers singly or in clusters, opens quickly but is long lasting. Not too floriferous. Very attractive when it first opens. Bushy and spreading growth, dark green leathery foliage, no disease.

ILONA (Varlon), H.T. (Verbek '73). Light red. H. C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 1-2 yrs. 3½', Ont.): Long lasting blooms, colour consistent, long stems.

A greenhouse cultivar for cut flowers in garden. Upright grower, medium green foliage.

INDIAN SONG, H.T. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

I.O.D.E., Fl. (John Schloen, Canada '73) (Lichterloh x Red Pinocchio). Orange red. V. Bakes (1 pl. 3 yrs. 12", Ont.): Small, semi-double blooms, flat form, almost like a single. Fair substance, a good fall rose, but slow to repeat. Long lasting on bush or as cut flower. Due to heat and drought, not as vigorous as other years. Low grower, few basal breaks, no disease. H. Biddulph (3 pls. 3 yrs. 14"-24", Man.): One plant semi-double H.T. type bloom with vigorous growth; others floribunda type, not so vigorous, single type blooms. Fair to compact growth. Repeats well, colour like Tropicana, tips of petals fade slightly in the heat. Some blackspot in fall. W. Tester (2 pls. 4 yrs. 2', Alta.): Good sprays, very good substance, repeats till frost. Sprays are colourful and long lasting — a good bedder. No disease.

ISABEL CHAMPION, H.T. (Delbard '78). Red. H. C. Wehrfritz (6 pls. 3 yrs. 4', Ont.): An eye catching colour, classical form, good substance. Can produce outstanding blooms. Upright growth, dark green foliage, healthy.

JADIS, H.T. (Warriner '73) (Chrysler Imperial x Virgo). Medium pink. J. Ghio (1 pl. 5 yrs. 3', Cal.): Bloom repeats often, long tapered form, average substance. Super long buds that last — a must! Tall growth, light green foliage, some mildew. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Cal.): Bloom opens slowly, exhibition form, great substance. Prolific bloomer. New garden, new bush, no shade in garden, but lots of wind. Dense grower, medium green foliage, free of mildew and all pests. W. McMahon (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Ky.): Very generous bloomer, excellent form, fair substance. This rose has sneaked up on us in America — it is a joy. Heady fragrance and always fine form should make it a great favourite. If I could have only one light pink. Royal Highness would now have a competitor. Classified as medium pink, but it is quite light. Generous bloomer but not quite as many petals as we prefer. (Last year for reporting this rose).

JEANNE LAJOIE, Cl. Min. (Sima '75). Medium pink. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 26", Cal.): Not a tiny bloom, medium sized, opens slowly, clusters well. Won ARS award of merit. Soft pink, some fragrance. Rangy growth, a climber, dark green foliage, no disease.

JIMMY GREAVES, H.T. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

JOLLY (Lustige), H.T. (Kordes '73) (Peace x Brandenburg). Red buff bicolour. E. Cochran (2 pls. 5 yrs. 6½', Cal.): Medium sized blooms, exhibition form, stiff heavy substance. Tall graceful plants always in bloom, lovely high centered striking beauties. Slight fragrance, must be cut tight for exhibition. Improved this year — thicker stems. Disease free. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4', Cal.): High centered form, substance could be stronger. Somewhat like an updated Talisman. Grows and blooms well but blows fast. Very tall growth, light green foliage. H. C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 4 yrs. 4', Ont.): Excellent colour, high centered form, good substance, repeats well but bloom opens fast. Should be part of the current selection of a garden rose. Tall, healthy grower. (Last year for reporting this rose).

JOSEPHINE BAKER (Velvet Flame), H.T. (Meilland '72) (Super Star x Papa Meilland). Clear cardinal red, 30 petals. J. Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Cal.): This is probably the most beautiful, fully opened deep red rose, as petals are perfectly arranged and last 4 days or more. Not an attractive plant, shape a bit awkward, sparse foliage — for the cutting garden. (Last year for reporting this rose).

JOY OWENS, H.T. (McGredy '77) (Electron x Pharaoh). Medium red. E. Cochran (4 pls. 2 yrs. 3½', Cal.): Medium sized, exhibition blooms, wavy lightly notched petals. Blooms swirl open with a flat top. Excellent substance; petals have a blackish sheen, slight fragrance. Wet weather never harms it. Short, upright growth, very bushy, some blackspot. J. Ghio (2 pls. 2 yrs. 2-3', Cal.): Bloom repeats well, flatish form, good substance, velvety but small for a H.T. Nice colour but parents are better. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 18", B.C.): Flattish, cupped form, fair substance. Poor in quantity and repeating. Reserve judgement on this one. H. C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 3 yrs. 2', Ont.): Very productive, flat form, very good substance. Very productive — I grow it as a border floribunda. Burning of the petals will eventually cause its dismissal. Bushy grower, dark green foliage, healthy.

JULIE, H.T. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

JUST JOEY, H.T. (Cants '72) (Fragrant Cloud x Dr. A. J. Verhage). Copper orange, 32 petals. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): Medium sized bloom, fairly double, medium substance, fragrant. Many visitors wanted one. Medium growth. E. Cochran (3 pls. 3 yrs. 3', Cal.): Large blooms with heavy textured petals that open quite fast. Wide open blooms hold long time on plant. Decorative but could be exhibition if cut tight. Apricot-blend with orange and deep copper tone, turning bronze. Best in this colour class, strong spicy fragrance. Vigorous growing habit, disease resistant. B. G. Douglas (5 pls. 1-4 yrs. 60", B.C.): High centered form, good to excellent substance, slow to open, fragrant, good cut flower — an excellent rose. Continuous bloomer. Upright growth, no disease. E. B. Jubien (5 pls. 4 yrs. 30", Que.): Large flat blooms, loose form, excellent substance. I don't think any rose garden should be without it. Last year in the Clearing House and it's still tops with me. Upright grower, excellent foliage, no disease, hardy. J. B. Mars (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', N.Y.): Bloom repeats often, not exhibition type but decorative. We like it for its unusual colour and full petals. Glossy foliage, no disease. Hardy. W. McMahon (Ky.): Some muddying in hottest weather but it will win your heart with old gold colour, generous bloom. Fair form. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2½', Que.): Loose form, excellent substance, beautiful large blooms, slightly ruffled. Like french silk roses you can't resist touching. I love the delicate translucent colour. Not a large plant — responded to extra feeding. Upright grower, no disease, winters well. J. Packard (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Cal.): True aristocrat with elegance few roses possess. Large petals with good substance, good steady bloomer with long stems, few thorns. Healthy. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 5 yrs. 3', Ont.): This novelty did not produce much in '78. Perhaps one plant should be kept in the collection. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3½', B.C.): A good healthy garden rose with very attractive flowers. (Last year for reporting this rose).

KAPAI, Fl. (McGredy '76). Orange red. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 3', Cal.): Decorative form, 4" blooms, good substance, quite floriferous. One

variety you can see a mile away. Would make a good hedge with many clusters blooming. Compact growing habit makes it useful for tub planting. Performed well under poor conditions. Apricot-orange colour, open blooms turn deep shade of Chinese-orange red. Medium size dark green foliage, no disease so far. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Cal.): Globular bloom, good substance, many petals, smooth textured, satiny — one of my favourite new roses. Single stems. Short grower, good foliage, average with disease. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 34", Cal.): Loose bloom opens fast but holds petals long time. Decorative form, good substance, some fading. Slight mildew in cool fall with no spraying.

KARMA, H.T. (McGredy '78) (John Waterer x Kalahari). Cherry red. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2-3', Cal.): Repeats well, not many petals despite description, seems to blow fast, but a nice one — very promising. Semi-tall grower, dark green foliage, no disease. W. McMahon (3 pls. 1 yr. 5', Ky.): Very lovely muted cherry velvet but alas, few petals. One of the loveliest red roses ever bred — exciting slender creature; magnificent form, good substance and handsome foliage. Wonderful vigour.

KATHY ROBINSON, Min. (Williams '74) (Little Darling x Over the Rainbow). Pink with creamy reverse, 20-32 petals. V. Bakes (1 pl. 3 yrs. 14", Ont.): Double H.T. shaped bud opens to a lovely cupped shape, excellent substance. Repeats well. Combines well with other pinks in arrangements — of the many miniatures this is the best. Strong, upright grower, no disease. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 22", Cal.): Excellent for rose show — hold colour and shape well, exhibition form, great substance. No long weepy branches this year. Erect grower, medium green foliage, no disease. B. J. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 10", Sask.): Superb exhibition form, 1-¾" across when fully open, tall buds, in clusters. Excellent substance. Slow to come into bloom and bloomed sparingly — perhaps next year will be better. Spreading growth habit, large leaves, no disease.

LAKELAND, H.T. (Fryers '76) (Fragrant Cloud x Queen Elizabeth). Soft shell pink. J. A. McGregor (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', B.C.): Large, double, exhibition bloom, high centered form, good substance, comes singly. Good appearance and largest foliage I have ever seen. Upright bushy growth, slight mildew. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Fragrant bloom, average substance — blooms seem to be very soft — will wait and see. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', B.C.): High centered bloom, could be exhibition, quite large, pretty colour, may suffer from split centres — can't say for sure yet. Healthy.

LANCOME, H.T. (Delbard '74). Deep pink. M. Baillie (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Ont.): Exhibition form, very good substance, long lasting, 50-60 petals, light fragrance. A lovely rose and very prolific — never out of bloom. Upright grower, dark, shiny foliage, disease-free. Mrs. Beattie (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3', Man.): Good form and substance, long lasting blooms, reliable performer. Upright growth, sturdy dark green foliage, no disease. J. Kamp (2 pls. 5 yrs. 4-5', Man.): Long lasting blooms with good form. Beautiful — very good for arrangements. Upright growth habit, green foliage, no disease, very hardy. 50-60 blooms on each bush. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 4 yrs. 5', Ont.): Colour consistent and long lasting, conical form, good substance. Very good as a cut flower. Variation in flowers from amongst different plants — can be very good. Very healthy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

LAVENDER JEWEL, Min. (Moore '77) (Little Chief x Angel Face). Mauve. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 12", Cal.): Blooms hold form very well, unfurl slowly, exhibition form, good substance. Looks like a winner in its colour class. Some fruity fragrance. Erect growth, medium green foliage, no disease.

LA PASSIONATA (Betsy Ross), H.T. (Delbard '74) [(Gloire de Rome x La Vaudoise) x Divine]. Dark red. M. Baillie (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2', Ont.): Good form and substance, full, large heavy blooms, good colour, delightful fragrance. Sparse bloomer, likes heat, needs support. Branching growth dark green foliage, disease-free. H. C. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 4 yrs. 3', Ont.): Very full and heavy blooms, Peace form, good substance. Branches with blooms have to be supported. Branching growth, dark green foliage, healthy.

LILY DE GERLACHE, H.T. (Exp. Station Melle Belgium '73) (Perfecta x Prima Ballerina). Salmon blend, 54 petals. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', Ont.): Stingy fragrance, average form and substance. Not very good in its first year. C. D. Yeomans (2 pls. 3-4 yrs. 4½', B.C.): Fragrant, exhibition blooms — stays in my garden. (Last year for reporting this rose).

LITTLE GIRL, Min. (Moore '73) (Little Darling x Westmont). Orange pink blend, low pillar or shrub type. B. J. Porter (1 pl. 3 yrs. 31", Sask.): Exhibition form, excellent substance, 1½" flowers. Usually solitary, not too abundant. On long stems, free of thorns. In spite of not being a heavy bloomer it's one of my favourites. Colour is rich glowing pink, fragrance is sweet. One shoot with climbing habit, remainder 12". Upright strong grower, no disease, hardy with protection. (Last year for reporting this rose).

LITTLE JOKER, Min. (Moore '77). Pink. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 8", Cal.): Bloom opens pink, fades to white, clean and clear. Ovoid bud form, exhibition form, good substance. Attractive in mini bed. Dense round growth, shiny medium green foliage, no disease.

LITTLE LINDA, Min. (Schwartz '76). Medium yellow. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 10", Cal.): Pale yellow with red petal edge, some pink blush on open flower. Long sepals, exhibition bud, great substance, attractive, lots of bloom. Looks well in mini-bouquet. Dense growth habit, medium to light green foliage, no disease. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. 9", Sask.): Exhibition form, excellent substance, double bloom. Very floriferous, repeat blooming all summer, grew to 16" wide. Dries well. Abundant foliage, no disease. B. J. Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 10", Sask.): Colour is a bit like Peace, absolutely delightful bloom, fragrant. Exceptionally floriferous and continuous bloom, in short stemmed clusters. Very bushy grower, spreading. Tiny foliage, hardy with protection.

LITTLE LIZA, Min. (Saville '76) (Fairy Moss x Fairy Moss). Medium pink, 15 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 6", Cal.): Bloom opens slowly but to a decorative loose light pink. Exhibition bud, good substance, slight moss peduncle and sepals. Sepals unfurl slowly.

LITTLE SIR ECHO, Min. (Schwartz '77) (Ma Perkins x Baby Betsy McCall). Pink blend, 40-45 petals. G. Magee (2 pls. 1-2 yrs. 18", Ont.): Nice exhibition buds on a vigorous free blooming plant — a very nice miniature. Upright grower, no disease. B. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 13", Sask.):

Exhibition form, fair substance, 30 petals, rich, sweet spicy scent. Mostly borne singly and spasmodically — hope it will be more floriferous next year. My most fragrant mini. Upright grower, dark green, sparse foliage, no disease.

LITTLE ANGEL, Min. (Schwartz '76). Medium yellow. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Sask.): Exhibition form, fair substance. Didn't perform too well — perhaps growing in an abalone shell didn't help any. Will try and hold it over winter and give it another chance.

LIVING FIRE, Fl. (Gregory '73) (Super Star x unknown). Orange flame/scarlet blend, 34 petals. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 3 yrs. 2', Ont.): Did not come up to an acceptable performance level — last year for it. (Last year for reporting this rose).

LORNA DOONE, FL. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

LOUISIANA, H.T. (Weeks '74) (Unnamed seedling x unnamed seedling). Creamy white, 35-40 petals. R. J. Kopecky (3 pls. 3 yrs. 3', Neb.): Excellent form and substance. After growing it for 3 years I am convinced it is one of the best whites on the market — better in the fall for me. Used it in arrangements but is an all round good rose. Upright growth, no disease, very hardy. G. H. Magee (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Ont.): Fine double blooms on long stems, exhibition form. Good vigorous white if you can winter it — I lost one and had reduced vigour on others. Wm. McMahon (2 pls. 2 yrs. 4', Ky.): Sparse bloom with good long stems, fine form and good substance. In our cold garden site, did not winter well. A fine show bloom, much praised in the South.

LUDWIGSHAFEN, Gr. (Kordes '75) (Seedling x Pink Puff). Carmine rose, 45 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (11 pls. 3 yrs. 3', B.C.): High centered form, good substance, repeats well with good amount of blooms. An excellent garden rose — disbudded it could be a contender. Similar to Peter Frankenfeld in colour and form. Upright, stringy growth, no disease.

MALAGA, Cl. H.T. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

MAORI DOLL, Min. (Bell '74). Yellow blend. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 12", Cal.): Apricot in bud form, opens to 1½" floppy medium yellow. Slight blush on bud and open bloom, barely noticeable but of interest. Decorative form. Rangy growth, tiny, medium green foliage, no disease.

MARGARET TRUDEAU (Sweepstakes), H.T. (McGredy '75) (Prima Ballerina x Ginger Rogers). Vermilion. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4½', Ont.): Good form and substance, large, high centered bloom, repeats well. Well worth space in your rose bed. Tall grower, dark green abundant foliage, no disease. E. Cochran (4 pls. 2 yrs. 6', Cal.): Exhibition and garden form, good colour, high centered bloom with some split centres. Rather full and buxom but can produce some beautiful blooms. When weather is warm, colour is lovely but wet weather makes them a muddy orange brown. Very tall, wide branching vigorous habit, many thick canes breaking from bud union, very prolific, disease resistant. B. G. Douglas (1 pl. 2 yrs. 60", B.C.): High centered bloom, excellent substance, large blooms and in quantity. Colour sometimes a brick red but this and its name are only faults. An excellent rose. Very healthy. J. Ghio

(1 pl. 1 yr. Cal.): Wonder if our plant is correct — looks like Command Performance. E. B. Jubien (2 pls. 2 yrs. 30", Que.): High centered form, good substance — colour is the best thing about this rose. Will discard this year. No disease. Winters well. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs. 30", Ont.): Double bloom, exhibition form. Grew a bit better than last year — think it could be good if I had more vigorous bush. O.K. for disease. Wm. McMahon (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Ky.): Good form but not great, fair substance, rather sparse bloomer. Colour is rich and stems are long. Some bad centres. Growth habit a bit awkward, no disease.

MARINA, Fl. (Kordes '74) Salmon orange. H. C. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 2 yrs. 2½', Ont.): Long lasting blooms of intense colour, excellent substance. So far it did not reach performance of Anabell and Traumerei. Upright bushy growth, glossy dark green foliage, healthy.

MARMALADE, H.T. (Swim & Ellis '76) (Arlene Francis x Bewitched). Bright orange/yellow. E. Cochran (2 pls. 3 yrs. 5-6', Cal.): Good decorative form, fine garden rose, substance is pretty good. Rich orange-apricot blooms open to 4½-5", rich fruity perfume. 25 petals swirl open with loose point but hold pretty well. Good to exhibit if cut ¼ open. Excellent cut flower. Bright Irish-green leathery foliage, tall upright bush with many canes, some blackspot. J. Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Cal.): If you remember Talisman, this is a close copy but semi-double flower not very exciting yet. Few blooms so far — with these parents should show more vigour and blooms. Light green foliage, fairly good without spray.

MARTHA RICE, Fl. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

MASCOTTE, H.T. (Meilland '78). Yellow with red edges. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 4', Ont.): Very double bloom, attractive colour, ovoid form, good substance. A vigorous and healthy introduction.

MATANGI, Fl. (McGredy '74) [(Little Darling x Goldilocks) x (Evelyn Fison x (Coryana x Tantau's Triumph))] x Picasso]. Orange vermilion/silver base and reverse, 23 petals. M. Baillie (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2', Ont.): Decorative form, good substance. I like this rose though not a heavy bloomer — never out of bloom and great in fall. Upright grower, medium green shiny foliage, some blackspot. E. Cochran (4 pls. 4 yrs. 4½-5', Cal.): Beautiful long slender buds with bright flame edging. Every bloom opens with same beautiful marking. Non-fading, large clusters of blooms 3½-4" across — outstanding cultivar. Best hand painted variety McGredy has introduced. Large trusses with 20 blooms, smaller clusters of 6-8 blooms. Hard to improve on this one. Slight fragrance. B. G. Douglas (2 pls. 3 yrs. 60", B.C.): Semi-double blooms, high centered form, good substance, in large sprays, fades somewhat. Good rose but not as good as Eye Paint or Picasso in my opinion. Upright grower, some blackspot. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3-4', Cal.): Semi-double form, substance O.K., in clusters and singles, in constant bloom. Excellent garden rose, blooms from ground up. No disease. J. Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Cal.): I like this much better than Picasso. Grows very tall, and stunning colour for garden beauty. A. Rendle (2 pls. 4 yrs. 4', B.C.): Semi-double full bloom, does not last long but bud stage is beautiful. One of the best hand painted varieties. Tallish bedder that carries its blooms from top to bottom. Upright grower, medium glossy foliage, no disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (16 pls. 3 yrs. 38", B.C.): Flat form, good substance, 18 petals, repeats well with lots of blooms. Its bright rain resistant colour and

ability to reproduce quickly makes it a must for every garden — especially good in mass planting. Upright growth, light matt foliage, no disease.

MAX COLWELL, Min. (Moore '75) (Unnamed red Fl. seedling x Little Darling x unnamed Mini seedling). Currant red/white, 20-30 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 10", Cal.): Decorative form, good substance, small bloom opens fast and flat, holds colour. Eye catcher — seems to do well in our heat of summer. Dense growth, stays short, medium green foliage, no disease. B. J. Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 12", Sask.): Exhibition form, excellent substance, 1½" flowers in small clusters (usually 4). Continuous bloomer. Attractive variety with brilliant colour and long lasting flowers, slightly fragrant, strong thorns. Spreading growth, dark green foliage, no disease.

MERCEDES, Fl. (Kordes '74). Orange red. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 3', Cal.): Hot orange red colour, blues slightly in wet fog. Exquisitely formed H.T. type blooms with high pointed centres, excellent substance, holds exhibition form quite well. Urn shaped bud, 5-6 blooms in a cluster and many singles. Bushy dense growth, medium sized dark glossy foliage, disease resistant. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Cal.): High centered bloom, heavy substance, super colour and form, blooms singly and in clusters. Sort of a more brilliant Prominent. Long lasting — one of two top new roses here. Semi-tall growth, bronzy foliage. H. C. Wehrfritz (5 pls. 3 yrs. 2', Ont.): Extremely long lasting blooms, excellent substance, blackening of petals after temperature swings. Will replace it with Gabriella. Upright grower, medium green, dull foliage.

MERCI, Fl. (Warriner '71). Medium red. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', Cal.): Decorative form, great substance, about 3", many petalled, holds vivid red colour for a long time. New garden, new plant. Seems to be re-introduced by J & P the past year. Heavy canes, rangy growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease. H. C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 4 yrs. 4', Ont.): Long lasting bloom, colour consistent, flat form, very good substance. Good cut rose — green house cultivar, grows well outdoors. No clusters. I will reduce. (Last year for reporting this rose).

MISS DELBARD, Cl. (Delbard '77). Dark red. H. C. Wehrfritz (6 pls. 3 yrs. 8', Ont.): Large, fragrant, H.T. form, very good substance, long lasting blooms on long stems. Should repeat better, otherwise a great rose. No disease.

MIAMI HOLIDAY, Min. (Williams '76). Dark red/yellow reverse. B. J. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 10", Sask.): Cupped form, poor substance, 1½" flowers borne singly, opens very fast and doesn't last long, sunburns. The only good thing I can say about it is that it is fragrant. I dislike the colour. Bushy, upright grower, dark green foliage.

MINI, Min. (Meiland). Medium pink. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 14", Cal.): Decorative form, great substance, formal bud opens flat, many petals. Repeat bloomer and almost always in bloom. Nice sepals. Erect growth, medium green foliage, no disease.

MINI GOLD, Fl. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

MINI OLALA, Fl. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

MISS WINDSOR, H.T. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

MISTY, H.T. (Armstrong '76) (Mount Shasta x Matterhorn). White. A. Archibald (1 pl. 1 yr. 40", Sask.): High centered form, excellent substance, large double bloom with many petals. A very good white rose and always in bloom. Spreading growth, light green foliage, fairly disease resistant. G. H. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 30", Ont.): Good sized bloom, poor texture — showed nothing special this year. Upright growth. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Que.): Good form, fair substance, urn shaped buds, rather medium sized blooms, holds well and repeats well. Was disappointed with Misty — blooms were shot with streaks of brownish colour and wind and rain spoiled every bud — partly opened and remained like that until it dried up and fell off. Upright grower, good foliage, mildewed some.

MONTANA (ROYAL OCCASION), Fl. (Tantau '75) (Walzertraum x Europeana). Medium red, 20-24 petals. H. C. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 3 yrs. 3', Ont.): Large blooms, colour consistent, flat form, good substance. Intense clear colour. Rose beds of Montana I saw in Europe confirmed my enthusiasm for this cultivar. One of Tantau's great roses for everyone's garden — I will increase. No disease.

MUCHACHA, Fl. (Meilland '78). Orange red. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): Semi-double bloom, flat form, average substance, intense colour. Has to go a long way before it can compete with Prince Wilhelm Alexander.

MY VALENTINE, Min. (Moore '75) (Little Chief x Little Curt). Rich red. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 13", Cal.): Lots of petals, decorative form, great substance, many nice sprays, holds colour very well. Protect blossoms from spray and your reward will be good clear long lasting colour. Seems to turn black from spray damage. Rangy grower, dark green foliage. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. 10", Sask.): Very double bloom, exhibition form, good substance. I don't care for the fullness of the blossoms. Came through our winter in excellent condition, therefore it is one of my favourites. Turns very dark when dried in Silica Gel. Excellent growth and foliage, no disease with spray program. B. J. Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 14", Sask.): Cupped form, excellent substance, 1" blooms in sprays 5-7" across, very floriferous, long lasting, and in continuous bloom. One of my best miniatures. Sprays were much larger than last year. Spreading growth, dark green foliage. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. B.C.): Double bloom, a vigorous miniature. Has had one big burst of blooms so far — think this rose is going to be a good one. Spreading growth, healthy.

NANTUCKET, H.T. (Kern '73) (Sport of Chantre). Coral. E. Cochran (2 pls. 3 yrs. 5½', Cal.): Large exhibition blooms, cool apricot pink colour, high classy buds. Some spotting in very wet fog. Petals drop clean, colour looks good enough to eat. Good long strong stems with very few thorns, nice fragrance, repeats well. Semi-tall grower, disease resistant.

NIGHTTIME, H.T. (Weeks '75). Dark black red. J. Ghio (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Cal.): Flat form, average substance, bloom repeats well and is floriferous. A nice black one here, that doesn't ball. Spreading growth, dark green foliage, mildews.

NITOUCHE, Gr. (Poulsen '75) (Seedling x Whisky Mac). Not registered. Light salmon pink. V. Bakes (1 pl. 3 yrs. 17", Ont.): High centered form, fair substance, small double bloom, small bush for a Grandiflora — better as a September bush. Slow to repeat this year — very dry summer. Nice colour in front of other Grandifloras. Some blackspot. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Nice colour, looks like a good rose. Next year will tell better. E. Cochran (2 pls. 4 yrs. 6½-7', Cal.): Decorative and garden form, good substance, large sprays on stiff stems that hold the heavy blooms. Some sprays have 8-9 blooms on the head. Some split centres, but it is a nice rose — in a class of its own, not resembling blooms or habit of any other variety — gets better each year. Branching growth, dark green semi-glossy foliage, disease resistant. R. H. Keith (2 pls. 4 yrs. 3', Ont.): Most attractive flowers, often borne singly, lovely colour, nicely ruffled. Long lasting. A fine garden rose and excellent cut flower. Good growth and foliage, no disease. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Neb.): Flattish bloom, quartered when open — definitely not exhibition form. At one time it had 22 blooms that made a lovely bouquet in my garden. Don't cut this one — let it show off as blooms are long lasting. Not all roses have to win blue ribbons to be good.

NOZOMI, Cl. Min. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

OLD MASTER, Fl. (McGredy '73) [(Maxi x (Evelyn Fison x (Orange Sweetheart x Fruhlingsmorgen))] Carmine purple/silver white. B. G. Douglas (1 pl. 4 yrs. 50", B.C.): Bloom opens fast, flat form, quick to drop its petals. Many small clusters. Not as good as others in the Picasso class. Few basal breaks. Reddish foliage, no disease. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3½', Cal.): Semi-double bloom, opens fast and gets floppy. Red tends to 'purple' as it ages. Decorative form, great substance. Good companion to Picasso. Great garden display. E. Ouellette (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2½', Que.): Surprising colour, medium blooms open quickly, would fade in full sunlight all day. A novelty lacking in number of blooms — will not plant others for this reason. Upright grower, medium glossy foliage. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (16 pls. 3 yrs. 26", B.C.): Flat form, good substance, semi-double bloom, repeats well. Contrasts well with others in its class of hand painted roses. Disease resistant and rain resistant. Upright grower, light glossy foliage. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 4 yrs. 4½', B.C.): The novelty of the colour is the principal asset — may be better in mass planting. Repeats quite well but does not last.

OLD SMOOTHIE, H.T. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ORANGE PIXIE, Min. (Moore '77) (Little Chief x Fire Princess). Orange red. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 8", Cal.): Bloom opens slowly, seems bi-colour as petal reverse is lighter. Exhibition form, great substance. Another novelty break as it seems luminescent in appearance but pale rather than brilliant. Compact growth, no disease.

PARADISE, H.T. (Weeks '78). Lavender/red. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 4-5', Cal.): Exhibition and garden form, super thick substance, medium sized blooms with high centres. 25 notched petals — rather low count. Colour holds in all weather. Best in mauve class — most beautiful lavender blend ever introduced. Some fragrance. Will order 3 more. Tall vigorous grower, blackspot free but a little mildew in spring. J. B.

Mars (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', N.Y.): Very good form and substance, but only 15 blooms by September 1st. Shows promise — everyone likes the unusual colour. Prolific growth, good foliage, no disease.

PARFAIT, Fl. (Knight '75). Red/yellow base. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Colour consistent greenhouse cultivar. An improved sport of La Minuetta. Looked great in its first summer.

PATCHWORK, H.T. (Cannot identify this rose — any help?). Two tone pink and yellow. W. Archibald (1 pl. 2 yrs. 30", Sask.): Large, double exhibition blooms, high centered form, excellent substance, repeats well. I think this is one of the best roses I have seen. Beautiful perfume, long lasting, with the very best texture and colour. Spreading growth, lovely foliage, disease resistant.

PEACHY WHITE, Min. (Moore '76) (Little Darling x Red Germain). Apricot blend. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 27", Cal.): Exhibition form, great substance, bud is formal, opens to loose bloom. Attractive colour combination, gets lighter with hot summer sun. Dense, erect growth, medium green foliage. No disease.

PEARL DAWN, Min. (Saville '75) [(Cecile Bruner x Perla de Montserrat) x Perla de Montserrat]. Medium pink, 26 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 10", Cal.): Tiny bud has formal form, opens fast, exhibition form, good substance. Lots of repeat bloom. Compact growth, tiny, medium green foliage, no disease. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs. 12", Ont.): Lovely little light pink buds and bloom on a true mini plant. A beauty in the micro minis. Very dense, bushy growth, no disease. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. B.C.): I like this one — bushy, and has a few more petals than Perla de Montserrat, otherwise very similar.

PEBBLE MILL, Fl. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

PEGGY NETHERTHORPE, Gr. (Delbard '74) (Voeux de Bonheur x Chic Parisien) x (Michele Meilland x Mme. J. Perraud). Pink, 35 petals. Mrs. Beattie (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2', Man.): Infrequent bloomer. While colour is good, does not repeat often enough. Giving this variety another year to shape up into what I think it could be, otherwise it will be shipped out. Low growing, just average foliage, no disease. Mrs. J. Kamp (2 pls. 1 yr. 15", Man.): Very nice bloom, good form, nice colour and shape. Small foliage, disease free. L. Moir (4 pls. 4 yrs. 24-30", Man.): Very good form, excellent substance, not as prolific as some but continuous good bloomer. Beautiful rose for showing. Have had some blooms in the house that lasted 10-11 days. Winter well in Manitoba.

PERFUME DELIGHT, H.T. (Swim & Weeks '72). Medium pink. A.A.R.S. Mrs. Beattie (3 pls. 3-4 yrs. 3', Man.): High centered bloom, appears early in season until late fall. Because of its fragrance and the fact that blossoms retain their colour rather than fading out, plus fact that it is extremely floriferous, I like it and just continue to fight its desire to be infected with blackspot. Medium green foliage, upright but rather spreading growth. Wintered well. J. C. Sutherland (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', P.E.I.): Exhibition type, good substance, very fragrant but few large blooms and slow to repeat. Despite good snow cover, bush barely survived winter and except for complete absence of mildew and disease, performance fell off badly in 2nd year. Upright grower. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (10 pls. 4 yrs. 30", B.C.): High spiral centre, good

substance, fair amount of blooms, mostly one to a stem, and repeats well. Good bedding cultivar. Bloom inclined to blow fast but retains its colour well and perfume is its chief asset. Upright grower, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose.).

PHOENIX, H.T. (Armstrong '72) (Manitou x Grand Slam). Medium deep pink. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2-3', Cal.): Long buds, average substance, nice form but some weak necks. Repeats often. Compact grower, large foliage, some mildew.

PICNIC, Fl. (Warriner '76). Orange red. M. Humenick (2 pls. 1 yr. 30", Cal.): Exhibition form, great substance, many canes of formal buds, opens slowly. It is a pink colour for me — ARS calls it orange red but feel it should be a pink blend. At least both my plants are pink and no orange.

PINK MANDY, Min. (Moore '74). Medium pink. A Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. 3", Sask.): Cupped form, excellent substance, double bloom, abundant when blooming. If it were not subject to chlorosis it would rate so much better. Very pretty when in full bloom. Will try and keep it for next year.

PLAYBOY (Cheerio), Fl. (Cocker '76). Yellow to rose blend. B. G. Douglas (1 pl. 1 yr. 24", B.C.): Single bloom, good colour, small clusters on 1st year English plant. Promising.

POPCORN, Min. (Morey '73) (Katherine Zimet x Diamond Jewel). White. M. Humenick (1 pl. 4 yrs. 27", Cal.): Decorative form, great substance. Tiny trusses with many tiny blooms, puff like. Very healthy, always in bloom — a favourite of mine. Can always find a spray to add to a mini-bouquet. Erect grower, tiny medium green foliage. (Last year for reporting this rose).

PREVIOUS PLATINUM, H.T. (Dickson '74) (Red Planet x Franklin Engelmann). Crimson, 35 petals. E. Cochran (3 pls. 1 yr. 4', Cal.): Large double blooms with high centres that open well — will be a winner. Heavy substance withstands wet weather, open blooms last well. Petal count only 35 but looks larger. Some fragrance. Vigorous upright, spreading bushes, disease free so far. B. G. Douglas (1 pl. 3 yrs. 40", B.C.): Good form initially but opens quickly, cupped form, excellent substance, colour holds and intensifies — one of the best reds for garden display. Does not fade or blue, holds petals for a long time. Many basal breaks, no disease. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Cal.): Abundant blooms, some candleabra. Nice improvement on Red Devil and Red Planet. Spreading growth, shiny foliage, disease free. E. B. Jubien (3 pls. 4 yrs. 36-42", Que.): Medium sized blooms, double, blooms well and repeats often — a good rose but I wish it had a better name. Tall grower, excellent foliage, no disease. J. B. Mars (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', N.Y.): Very prolific bloomer, quite good form and substance. Lots of bloom for first year plant. Vigorous growth, good foliage, no disease. Wm. McMahon (2 pls. 1 yr. 4', Ky.): Not too generous bloomer, and usually not good form. Good substance but few blooms keep a good centre and colour is not really as rich as it should be. Do not see any good reason to keep this rose. Awkward growth, no disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3', B.C.): High centered form, good substance, not overly generous with blooms. A good intense colour, very little fading even in hot sun. Could be attractive in mass planting. Little mildew. H. C. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 4 yrs. 4', Ont.): Average form but very good substance. Holds its colour until petals drop. Good

garden rose. Bushy growth, no disease.

PRISTINE, H.T. (Warriner '77) (White Masterpiece x First Prize). White/lavender pink, 25-30 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 6½', Cal.): Huge blooms to 7½-8" across, hard to believe blooms develop to this size. Last well, holding the deep lilac-lavender pink shading until the crisp petals drop. Decorative, and can be exhibition form if cut tight, remarkable stiff texture, fragrant. Vigorous strapping bush grows 6½' tall and wide at top, with huge sets of seven leaflet leaves that are tough leathery dark green, and disease free. J. Ghio (1 p. 3 yrs. 3', Cal.): Well clothed stems, buds often pugnosed here, can be exhibition, good substance. For us buds haven't lived up to billing — perhaps it needs cool weather to show its form. Semi-spreading growth, bronzy green foliage. M. Humenick (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3½-4', Cal.): Takes high honours at rose shows. Holds high centre as it opens slowly, slight blush to petal edges, dependable bloom with sheen and lustre to petals not often seen, some fragrance. Highly favoured by our local rose growers. Rangy growth, green foliage, no disease. K. Mychaluk (1 pl. 1 yr., Alta.): Beautiful light (almost white) pink, fantastic form, light scent, good as a cut flower as well as garden. I really like this rose. I only wish it produced better. Every bloom exhibition quality, perfect shape, unfurling slowly with reflexing petals. Medium growth, some mildew.

PROMISE, H.T. (Warriner '76) (South Seas x Peace). Light dawn pink. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Cal.): Bloom repeats well, high centre, strong substance. Sort of a pink Peace, however it has deteriorated in last couple of years. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 26", B.C.): High centered bloom, good substance, very sparse with a fair time in between flushes. Nice clear colour, good form, but weak growth in its first year. Plan to increase quantity — very promising.

PUPPY LOVE, Min. (Schwartz '77) (Zorina x unnamed seedling). Orange red. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 10", Cal.): Like the colours of the fall sunset. Beautiful form for exhibition, good substance, fades in hot sun — better in fall. Cute but beautiful new mini. 20-23 petals have a stiff substance, exhibits very well. Plants have been small, not vigorous, excellent dark green glossy foliage, no disease. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 7", Cal.): Exhibition type bud, opens fast, fades to pale orange. Exhibition form, good substance, ovoid bud form, heavy yellow stamens. Compact growth, pale green foliage, no disease.

PURPLE SPLENDOR, Fl. (LeGrice '76) (News x Overture). Glowing purple, 26 petals. G. Magee (2 pls. 2 yrs. 18", Ont.): Semi-double clear attractive purple, non fading and doesn't shatter. Poor growth — could be really outstanding on a stronger bush. Whole order was slow to start.

PUSSTA, Fl. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

RAZZLE DAZZLE, Fl. (Warriner '76). Red and white bicolour. J. B. Mars (not grown — just observed): Lots of bloom, all poor. Saw this at Sannenbery Garden — entire bed bull-nosed blooms without shape.

REBEL, H.T. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

RED CASCADE, Cl. Min. (Moore '76). Bright cherry red. Wm. Archibald (2 pls. 2 yrs. 24", Sask.): Flat cupped bloom, quite large for a miniature.

Continuous bloomer, good substance, good miniature climber but better cascading. Spreading, vigorous growth, small green foliage, some blackspot. M. Humenick (2 pls. 4 yrs. 10", Cal.): Small dark red bloom, flowers intermittently through season. Not for the rose show. 10" mound with long branches, some 7 to 8' long and branches off main canes. Ground cover, stiff branches — good to use for erosion control. Rangy growth, no disease.

RED FLUSH, Min. (Schwartz '77). Red, 50-55 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 14", Cal.): Ovoid bud, long sepals, cupped petals, clear medium red — delightful. Clean bush always has blossoms. Compact grower, no disease.

RED FOUNTAIN, Cl. (Williams '73). Red. K. Combs (1 pl. 3 yrs. 8', Man.): Sparse bloom but long lasting flowers, cupped form, good substance. Bloomed for first time this year. Will try a different method of protection for winter to see if it will bloom more heavily next year. Upright growth, no disease.

RED MAJESTY, H.T. Red. (No details on this one — can you help us?). G. H. Grindle (1 pl. 2 yrs. 30", Man.): Double bloom, fair amount and repeats well, high centered form, fairly good substance. Upright grower, fairly heavy foliage, no disease, hardy.

RED TAG, Min. (Schwartz '77). Medium red. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 12", Cal.): Bloom opens fast in our heat, small blossom, decorative form, good substance. Too new to rate fairly. Compact growth, dark green foliage, no disease.

RISE 'N SHINE, Min. (Moore '77) (Little Darling x Yellow Magic). Yellow. E. Cochran (4 pls. 3 yrs. 16", Cal.): Urn shaped buds, blooms H.T. shape — best exhibition form with 40 petals that quill to a star shape. None better substance — one of the best miniatures ever introduced. Well shaped plants, floriferous. Single stems, petals drop cleanly. Vigorous upright growth, no disease. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 14", Cal.): Formal bloom, bud and slow unfurling bloom are great — a blue ribbon winner. Some fragrance. Erect growth, medium green foliage, no disease. G. Magee (4 pls. 1-2 yrs. 18", Ont.): A fine garden plant, best yellow mini I have grown. H.T. shape buds, improvement on yellow in miniature roses. Strong bushy grower. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. B.C.): Good bloom production, colour fades. Healthy and vigorous plant with big flowers and foliage. Have not taken it into my home.

ROMANTICA, H.T. (Meilland '76). Coral pink. H. C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 2 yrs. 5', Ont.): Small, long lasting blooms, colour consistent, flat form, very good substance. A good cut rose but no other outstanding features. Upright growth, medium green foliage, some mildew.

ROSE PARADE, Fl. (S. Benjamin Williams '73) (Sumatra x Queen Elizabeth). Coral peach, 30-35 petals. B. G. Douglas (2 pls. 3 yrs. 36", B.C.): Double bloom of good colour but flattish form, cupped, and good substance. Clusters well, colour somewhat dingy in cool weather. Worth having. Upright grower, no disease. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2', Cal.): Clusters and repeats well. Rounded form, substance is O.K. A good grower but an 'ugh' colour — would discard except it is a tree rose. Compact growth, good foliage, no disease.

ROSETONE, Min. (Moore '76). Medium pink. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 6", Cal.): Formal bud, opens decorative, good substance. A micro mini, large and beautiful sepals. Compact growth, tiny, medium green foliage, no disease.

ROSE WINDOW, Min. (E. Williams '77). Orange blend. A novelty colour, good addition to the mini collection. Decorative form, good substance, multi-coloured, unusual. Too new to rate with justification. Compact growth, medium green foliage, no disease.

ROSI MITTERMAIER, Fl. (Kordes '78). Orange red. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Cup shaped form, a prolific bloomer. Healthy.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, H.T. (Cocker '72) (Fragrant Cloud x Postillion). Red/yellow bicolor. B. G. Douglas (1 pl. 2 yrs. 30", B.C.): Some blooms have excellent exhibition form, but many do not. High centered, good substance. Not anywhere as good as Wini Edmunds. No disease. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Neb.): Excellent form, very good substance. Has the form that makes exhibitors drool, but stems are short. Survived a very hard winter and came back strong this season. For me a very good rose. No disease. Wm. McMahon (2 pls. 3 yrs. 3', Ky.): Growth remains low, stems remain short, not a heavy bloomer, occasionally a flawless Queen bloom, but most blooms have twisted centres. Still — an exciting rose. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ROYAL SALUTE (Rose Baby), Min. (McGredy '77). Medium red. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 24", B.C.): Flat form, good substance, some nice sprays, fairly long in repeating. Advance publicity didn't do this rose any good, one expects too much too soon. Being a McGredy rose leads us to believe it will be good later. Bushy compact growth, medium green foliage, no disease. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. B.C.): An attractive bushy miniature, good garden variety, flowers a bit too large for a miniature. Healthy.

SAMANTHA, H.T. (Warriner '74) (Bridal Pink x seedling). Medium red, 45 petals. H. C. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): A greenhouse cultivar that can be used in garden for producing cut flowers. Ovoid form, good substance. Bushy growth, some mildew.

SASSY LASSY, Min. (E. Williams '75) (Seedling x Over the Rainbow). Peachy pink, golden base, 28-50 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 12", Cal.): For the rose show even though a trifle oversized. Opens fast in the heat. The lassy may be sassy but she's also stingy! Exhibition form, good substance. Dense growth, medium green foliage, no disease.

SCARLETTA, Min. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SCHERZO, Fl. (Paolino '75). Scarlet silver. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 18", Ont.): H.T. form and striking colour. A beauty on a low bush but not too much repeat bloom. Bushy, short grower, no disease. H. C. Wehrfritz (5 pls. 4 yrs. 2½', Ont.): Many confused centres, good substance, colour is its asset. Its productivity is disappointing — I will decrease. Bushy, healthy growth.

SCHLOSS MANNHEIM (Castle Manheim), Fl. (Kordes '75) (Marlena x Europeana). Scarlet. H. C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 3 yrs. 2½', Ont.): An average floribunda, good substance. Bushy, healthy growth.

SCHNEEWALZER, Fl. (Tantau '72) (First Lady x Junior Miss). White. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (12 pls. 3 yrs. 20", B.C.): High spiral centres, good substance, fair in both repeating and quantity. A lovely formed rose, good for edging, easy to keep in bounds. Weak low grower, some mildew.

SCHWEIZER GOLD, H.T. (Kordes '75) (Peer Gynt x King's Ransom). Medium gold. W. Archibald (1 pl. 1 yr. 36", Sask.): Large double blooms, high centered form, excellent substance, continuous bloomer. About as good a yellow as has come along in some time. Somewhat upright growth, lush green foliage, disease resistant. G. Magee (1 pl. 4 yrs. 24", Ont.): Extra fine H.T. form, good substance, fine size and wonderful form. Again, I would like this on a Canadian multiflora — too dwarf on a European plant. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 2 yrs. 60", B.C.): High centered form, fair substance, good quantity of blooms and repeats well. Performed better this year bloom-wise. Some very long lasting blooms. Mildew took over early — unsightly.

SEA BREEZE, Min. (Lemrow '76) (Unknown x White Fairy). Medium pink. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 18", Cal.): Tiny, decorative form, good substance, multi bloomed, on well covered trusses. In my climate and open garden the pink colour turns to lavender as bloom ages. Rangy growth, medium green foliage, no disease. B. J. Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 8", Sask.): Cupped form, fair substance, floriferous and continuous bloomer, but did not begin blooming until July this year. 1-1½" flowers in 3-4 clusters. Fairly heavy and reliable bloomer now. Some flowers have a dirty colour even when first opening, some fail to open. Spreading growth, no disease.

SEASHELL, H.T. (Kordes '76) (Unnamed cultivar x Konigin der Rosen). Soft coral pink, 45-50 petals. B. G. Douglas (1 pl. 2 yrs. 40", B.C.): Few blooms, poor form, good colour in hot weather. Not for B.C. — will discard. Upright form, some mildew. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Cal.): Funny, naked neck blooms, not for exhibition. Average substance, colour is fine but funny form, serrated edges and naked necks are minuses. Often clusters. Tall grower, mildews. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 40", Cal.): Good colour, produces one bloom to a stem in fall — other times wants to send up cluster blooms. Exhibition form, great substance. Excellent performer and show winner in cool of spring — hot summer produces split vegetative centres. Erect growth, medium green foliage, no disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 3 yrs. 30", B.C.): High centered form, good substance. Fairly good repeater with fair amount of blooms. Carries smallish blooms of good, long lasting colour throughout the season. Nice garden variety. Upright growth, some mildew. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 3 yrs. 3', Ont.): Production, vigor, size of blooms are below average — out it goes.

SHALOM, Cl. (Poulsen '74) (not registered). Scarlet. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 5', Cal.): Semi-double form, good substance, bloom repeats well — a promising new climber when established. Dark green foliage, average with disease. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4-5', Neb.): Many petalled, flattish form when open, fair substance, stingy with bloom even this second year. Survived without cover, proving its hardiness. Won't replace if it goes. Catalogue fooled me on this one — there are better climbers. B. J. Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 27", Sask.): Exhibition form, opens flat, fair substance. I love the colour but would like more flowers. My

plant has not been watered too frequently — many account for its lack of vigour. Spreading growth, medium green foliage, no disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 4 yrs. 102", B.C.): Flat, loose form, fair substance. We grow this as a pillar rose with excellent results. Canes too rigid for climbing habit. Very colourful. Upright strong grower, no disease.

SHERI ANNE, Min. (Moore '74) (Little Darling x New Penny). Orange red, 15-18 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 16", Cal.): Bloom opens fast and flat. There are better orange reds. Decorative form, good substance, does not hold bud form for very long. Compact grower, dark green foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SHOCKING BLUE (KORBLUE), Fl. (Kordes '74) (Unnamed seedling x Silver Star). Deep pink with lavender shading. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 3 yrs. 36", B.C.): High centered form, good substance, repeats very well with lots of bloom — an excellent bedding variety. We would like to increase the quantity, however, lavender beds are full. Upright bushy growth, medium glossy foliage, no disease. H. C. Wehrfritz (5 pls. 3 yrs. 3', Ont.): Very fragrant blooms, no clusters, low productivity. This greenhouse cultivar seems to be unfit for the garden. Discontinued.

SHOOTING STAR, Min. (Meiland '71). Red blend. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 18", Cal.): Novelty colour combination, eye catcher, lots of bloom, decorative form, good substance. Rangy growth, stiff branches, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SILVER JUBILEE, H.T. (Cocker '77) [(Highlight x Colour Wonder) x (Parkdirektor Riggers x Piccadilly) x Mischief]. Coral pink. H. C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): Conical form, average substance. I expected a good performance from this Gold Medal winner — so far it is an average rose. Short stems. Bushy growth, no disease.

SIR HARRY PILKINGTON (Melina), H.T. (Tantau '73). Medium red. Mrs. C. W. Beattie (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2', Man.): Unreliable bloom, fairly good form and substance. So far, this variety has been a bit of a disappointment but I think it has potential, so I will work with it. Slow, upright grower, no disease. Mrs. H. Biddulph (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Man.): Good form and substance, clusters of bloom, repeats well, up to 10 blooms at a time. Grown in full sun near stone planter — east and south exposure — all bushes grow extremely well. Vigorous, low grower, dark green foliage, no disease, hardy. E. Cochran (5 pls. 2 yrs. 3', Cal.): Large, exhibition blooms, excellent firm substance. The best red rose in the medium reds. Beautiful form, lasts well and fragrant. Low growing habit but vigorous, with blooms most of the time one to a stem. Slow to establish but worth waiting for. L. Moir (2 pls. 3 yrs. 24-30", Man.): Good consistent bloomer, holds form well, good substance. Lovely perfume worth a place in any rose grower's garden. Upward and outward growth, good medium green foliage, no disease. H. C. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 5 yrs. 3', Ont.): 30-40 petals, large blooms, colour consistent, classical form, good substance. For exhibition and garden. Basal shoots are common. Recommended. Low growth, bushy, medium green foliage, no disease. C. D. Yeomans (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3½', B.C.): Good producer, bush needs to fill out a bit. May be a very good red next year. Blooms medium size.

SIR WILFRED LAURIER, Cl. (Delbard '76). Light pink. H. C. Wehrfritz (7 pls. 4 yrs. 6', Ont.): Medium sized blooms, long lasting, warm colour. Ovoid form, very good substance, should be grown as a pillar rose. Try it! Upright, vigorous growth, some mildew.

SLEEPYTIME, Min. (Moore '73) (Ellen Poulsen x Fairy Princess). Soft peach. M. Humenick (1 pl. 4 yrs. 8", Cal.): Tiny, lots of bloom, opens fast but holds well. Decorative form, good substance. Compact growth, tiny dark green foliage. A. Rendle (2 pls. 3 yrs. 12", B.C.): Small blooms fade to almost white. Flat open form, fair substance, profuse bloomer. A nice micro-mini — gets better with age. Compact growth, small foliage, no disease.

SMALL WORLD, Min. (Moore '75) (Little Chief x Fire Princess). Rich orange red, 20-22 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 10", Cal.): Semi-double bloom, borne singly, striking intense colour, decorative form, good substance. Compact growth, dark green foliage, small. No disease. B. J. Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 7", Sask.): Cupped form, excellent substance, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1" flowers in sprays of about 4 blooms. Ruffled petals, semi-double, continuous bloomer. Colour approaches My Valentine on mature blooms. Not especially floriferous but I still like it for its daintiness. Performance much superior to first year's growth. Spreading grower and no disease. Hardy with protection.

SMOOTH SAILING, Gr. (H. Davison '77) (Little Darling x Pink Favourite). Salmon copper. E. Cochran (1 pl. 2 yrs. 7½', Cal.): Small sized blooms, high centres, 20 petals. Bloom opens fast, holds well because of excellent substance. Many single stems and clusters of 5 to a spray. Sweet fragrance. Colour is nude-white edged with salmon-copper shading — deepens as bloom matures. Weather proof. Strong vigorous growth with foliage so dense it's hard to see the ground. Very resistant to all diseases.

SPELLBINDER, H.T. (Warriner '74) (South Seas x unnamed seedling). Red blend. E. Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 18", Ont.): Large, lovely bloom, cupped form, good substance and opens not too quickly. Dry spring and summer made slow growth in its first year — looking forward to lovely bush and blooms next year. Slow to repeat. Upright grower, leathery foliage, no disease. A. Pastro (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4-5', B.C.): High centered bloom, good substance, beautiful tall growing plant. Everyone should have one, however, I have never seen it in any other garden. Vigorous grower, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SPODE, H.T. (Fryers Nurseries '72) (Diorama x Fragrant Cloud). Orange blend. Wm. McMahon (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4½', Ky.): Sparse bloom, fine colour, very good form, fair substance. My one bush gets bigger and better each year, some fine yummy coloured, spiral show blooms in cool weather, and snubs the heat. Awkward growth, pale shiny foliage, no disease. J. Packard (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Cal.): A spreading, healthy bush with very large full blooms.

STARGLO, Min. (Williams '73) (Little Darling x Jet Trail). White. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 28", Cal.): Exhibition form, great substance, creamy centre as it opens, some fragrance. Wins lots of blue ribbons, lots of petals, opens slowly. Erect to rangy growth, medium green foliage,

no disease. K. Mychaluk (1 pl. 2 yrs. Alta.): Good creamy white, exhibition quality blooms, excellent substance, large flowers, tea type. Throws huge sprays and lots of singles — I really like this one. No disease, large dark green foliage, hardy. A. Rendle (2 pls. 3 yrs. 14", B.C.): Bloom opens slowly, H.T. exhibition form, good substance, single, long lasting. Keeps its original shape and needs little pruning. Blooms really glow. Compact grower, medium green foliage, no disease. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. B.C.): Creamy white with a touch of apricot. This is a large mini but is otherwise very good in all respects. Beautiful H.T. type flowers. Vigorous grower.

STARS 'N STRIPES, Min. (Moore '76) (Little Chief x unnamed seedling) x (Little Darling x Ferdinand Pichard). Red and white striped, 18-23 petals. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 2 yrs. 8", Ont.): Unusual bloom opens quickly, poor substance. Harry Wheatcroft of the minis — grown for its unique quality. Magic Carrousel still supreme. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 26", Cal.): Semi-double bloom, unusual colour break, pink and red, yellow stamens. Decorative form, good substance, another novelty but pleasant. Rangy growth, medium green foliage, no disease. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. B.C.): Good little grower, a pleasant novelty, the blooms are fleeting.

STAR TWINKLE, Min. (Moore '77) (Fairy Moss x Fire Princess). Coral pink. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 8", Cal.): Bloom opens slowly, holds form long time. Exhibition form, great substance. A very new one — will judge better next year. Compact grower, medium green foliage, no disease.

STRAWBERRY ICE (Bordure Rose), Fl. (Delbard '75) (Goldlocks x Virgo) x [(Orange Triumph x Yvonne Rabier) x Fashion]. Light pink with deep pink edges. H. C. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 2 yrs. 2½', Ont.): Long lasting, slightly fading blooms, flat form, good substance — an attractive border rose. Bushy growth, dark green leathery foliage, no disease. The spider mite seem to avoid this cultivar.

STRAWBERRY SWIRL, Min. (Moore '77) (Little Darling x unnamed mini seedling). Red blend. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 9", Cal.): More petals than Stars 'n Stripes, same striking colour combination. Opens slowly, exhibition form, good substance. A little too new in my garden to rate but I like it. Compact grower, medium green foliage, no disease.

SUGAR ELF, Min. (Moore '74) [(R. Wichuraiana x Floradora) x Debbie]. Deep pink gold, 10-20 petals. M. Humenick (2 pls. 3 yrs. 18", Cal.): Lots of tiny apricot pink blooms along cane and ending in a large cluster. Decorative form, great substance, most productive with blossoms. Moved to open ground — plant much happier. Rangy growth, tiny, medium green foliage. No disease.

SUMMER WIND, S. (Buck '74). Orange red. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 36", Cal.): Loose, semi-double bloom, opens fast, decorative form, good substance. Very good for background colour — not for show. Griffith Buck's roses are raised for hardiness — rapid growers and fast producers in this climate. Others doing as well are Country Dancer, Country Music and Apple Jack. No disease.

SUMMERWINE, H.T. (Warriner '74) (Tiffany x South Seas). Medium pink, 40-50 petals. W. A. Archibald (1 pl. 1 yr. 36", Sask.): Large, double

bloom, not well formed, cupped form, fair substance — not excited over this one. Wishy, washy light pink and some balling of blooms, but always in bloom. Upright grower, blackspot and mildew. Large light green foliage. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4½', Ont.): Many excellent blooms, double, large, cupped form, excellent substance, fragrant. A background rose — worthy. Tall grower, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SUNDOWNER, Gr. (McGredy '78) (Bond Street x Peer Gynt). Orange blend, AARS '78. E. Cochran (4 pls. 2 yrs. 5-6', Cal.): Good exhibition and garden variety, large 5" blooms with excellent substance. Salmon-apricot and light pink colour looks good enough to eat. A welcome new colour to the grandifloras — will win many show awards. Spicy fragrance. Tall vigorous plants produce many many sprays — should be planted in back of rose garden. Large moss green foliage with glossy sheen, tall upright growth habit, no disease. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 24", Cal.): Bloom opens rather fast, not many petals, some fragrance, decorative form, good substance. Transplanted bush in heat of July — amazed to see flowers so soon after. Stiff, erect growth, medium green foliage, no disease.

SUNDUST, Min. (Moore '76). Apricot yellow. B. J. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr. 7", Sask.): Exhibition form, poor substance, 1½" flowers borne singly, opens fast. Petals are long, narrow and pointed — drop in about 4-5 days. Slightly fragrant, I like this rose but wish flowers would last longer, not too floriferous. Upright grower, dark green foliage, no disease.

SUNFIRE, Fl. (Warriner '73) (Tropicana x Zorina). Vermilion. J. Packard (1 pl 3 yrs. 5', Cal.): Bloom about 3", full and attractive, decorative form. An easy to grow, carefree rose. Healthy and vigorous, wonderful ever-blooming rose with huge trusses. Not as good as Zorina which was never put on U.S. market. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4', Ont.): H.T. form, good substance — so far I cannot decide on this one. Tall, branching growth, healthy.

SUN ROSE, Fl. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SUNSILK, Fl. (Fryer's '74) (Pink Parfait x Redgold seedling). Light yellow, 30-35 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 1 yr. 5½', Cal.): Nice H.T. blooms, borne on strong canes, large sprays of exhibition quality, very good substance. A good new yellow floribunda — will order more. Soft medium yellow colour holds very well. Good blooming cycle. Upright, vigorous and compact grower, medium green, semi-matt foliage, blackspots but controllable with spray program. B. G. Douglas (1 pl. 3 yrs. 46", B.C.): H.T. type blooms, large and better formed than Pascali. Good substance, best yellow English plant for consistent quality and quantity of bloom production. Slow to get established. Upright grower, no disease. Might be better classified as Hybrid Tea — has taken prizes in this class. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Cal.): Many single blooms, rounded form, O.K. substance, lovely colour and all round habits — a promising newcomer. Compact grower, small foliage, some mildew. G. Magee (1 pl. 3 yrs. 30", Ont.): Lovely H.T. buds borne singly, fine form, good substance. A lovely variety — would like a stronger bush. Bushy growth habit, no disease.

SUNSONG, Gr. (Poulsen '76) [Folie d'Espagne x (Zambra x Danish Pink)]. Strong orange blend, 55-70 petals. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Serrated petals, fragrant, not exhibition, but unusual. Medium substance.

SUSAN HAMPSHIRE (Meinatac), H.T. (Meilland '73) [(Monique x Symphonie) x Maria Callas]. Light fuchsia pink, 40 petals. J. Ghio (2 pls. 2 yrs. 2', Cal.): Urn shaped, weak substance, repeat average. After a promising year it declined markedly this year. Tall grower, mildews. A. Guadagni (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3½', Que.): Very large, full, lush blooms, with excellent form and very heavy, outstanding substance. Never out of bloom all summer and fall — usually 6-8 blooms on bush at any one time. Hot pinks are not a favourite colour of mine but it is the only fault I can find. Sturdy vigorous grower, beautiful large dark green foliage, seems resistant to all diseases, and insects don't seem to bother it. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Neb.): High centered bloom, excellent form, very good substance. Most roses of this colour have a hard time wintering for me but this one came through with flying colours after being fall planted. Outstanding performance for a first year bush — will get more. Tall, upright grower. Wm. McMahon (1 pl. 2 yrs. 5', Ky.): Sparse bloom, center flawed, but still a wonderful colour and long stems. Fine for arrangers. Tall, good growth. H.C. Wehrfritz (6 pls. 4 yrs. 4', Ont.): Very double bloom, very large sprays, some with confused centres, ovoid form, good substance. A good rose throughout summer and fall. Bushy growth, light green foliage, very healthy.

SWANY, Fl. (Paolino '77). White. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 1 yr. 1', Ont.): Small bloom, a new ground cover with promise. Vigorous, spreading growth.

SWEDISH DOLL, Min. (Moore '76). Coral red. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 12", Cal.): Bloom holds form well, exhibition type, great substance, opens flat. Repeats well, good colour. Compact growth, medium green foliage, no disease. B. J. Porter (1 pl. 2 yrs. 18", Sask.): Exhibition form, excellent substance, 1½" flowers, borne singly or in small clusters, long lasting. A very poor performer this year. Most stems were blind from mid-July onward. Very bushy growth, light green foliage, no disease.

TAJ MAHAL, H.T. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

TAMPICO, H.T. (Warriner '73) (South Seas x Hawaii). Orange red. J. Ghio (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4', Cal.): Long stems, naked necks, urn shaped form, substance is O.K. Lovely colour but poor growth habit. Mildews.

TENERIFFE, H.T. (Bracegirdle '72) (Fragrant Cloud x Piccadilly). Coral salmon with pale peach reverse, 34 petals. M. Baillie (1 pl. 3 yrs. 30", Ont.): Exhibition form, fair substance, smallish bloom, and sparse. Doesn't take heat too well. Medium growth, dark green foliage, disease free. E. Cochran (2 pls. 6 yrs. 4½-5', Cal.): H.T. exhibition form, fair substance, large bloom, pink-blend with coral salmon on petal edges. Ball and split in wet foggy weather, but when they are good look out. Beautiful new red foliage is a beetroot shade of red, ages to a very glossy sheen. Intermittent bloomer. Very vigorous, tall and branching growth habit, disease resistant. B. G. Douglas (2 pls. 3 yrs. 72", B.C.): Excellent form, size, fragrance and colour, high centered, excellent substance —

one of my favourites. Some mildew. J. Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Cal.): Lovely bloom, very good substance. Planted Dec. 20, this was the first of the new roses to open on March 14 — never without roses since. Today 12 roses are so beautiful (Sept. 2) I'm ordering more. Beautiful for arrangements or in garden. (Last year for reporting this rose).

THE HUNTER, S. (No information on this one — can you help?). Dark red. W. Archibald (1 pl. 1 yr. 30", Sask.): Medium size bloom, high centered form, excellent substance — the most beautiful textured dark red shrub rose to come my way. Compact growth, small yellow green foliage, disease resistant.

THE SUN, Fl. (McGredy '74) [(Little Darling x Goldilocks) x Irish Mist]. Salmon orange, 18 petals. B. G. Douglas (1 pl. 2 yrs. 40", B.C.): Large clusters of salmon pink blooms, no clash between old and new blooms. Excellent substance, blooms hold well — well worth the RNRS Certificate of Merit. Far superior to First Edition in same colour range. One of the best in this colour range. Quick to repeat. Upright grower, good foliage, no disease. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 36", Cal.): Bud has exhibition form, decorative, good substance, opens fast but holds colour well. Always in colour, great for floribunda row. Erect grower, medium green foliage, no disease.

TOPSI, Fl. (Tantau '72) (Fragrant Cloud x Fire Signal). Glowing orange scarlet, 12 petals. B. G. Douglas (3 pls. 4 yrs. 12", B.C.): Small clusters, excellent colour, quick to repeat. Too low to be grown with other plants but worth planting on its own or as a border. No disease.

TORNADO, Fl. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

TRAUMEREI (Korrei), Fl. (Kordes '73) (Königin der Rosen x seedling). Orange pink. E. Cochran (2 pls. 4 yrs. 4', Cal.): Medium sized exhibition blooms with sharp pointed centre. Petals scroll back forming a star. Bright orange red colour that holds in all kinds of weather. Would make a better Grandiflora — blooms resemble Prominent and form is the same. Many one bloom to a stem, and large sprays with 8 blooms, on many stiff stems. One of Kordes' loveliest roses. Exhibits well, excellent cut blooms. Upright but bushy grower, medium leathery semi-glossy foliage, disease resistant. B. G. Douglas (1 pl. 2 yrs. 40", B.C.): Large to huge clusters of H.T. blooms, high centered form, excellent substance, should replace Tropicana. Blooms like Pascali in size and quantity, repeats fast. I cannot believe this rose! Disease free. H. C. Wehrfritz (6 pls. 4 yrs. 3', Ont.): Every bloom of exhibition shape, classical form, good substance but blooms should last a bit longer. I will grow them in protected areas — form is really outstanding. Bushy grower, medium green foliage, healthy.

TRUMPETER, Fl. (McGredy '76) (Satchmo x [Hamburger Phoenix x Danse de Feu x Evelyn Fison x (R. macrophylla coryana x Tantau's Triumph)]. Orange red, 39 petals. E. Cochran (4 pls. 1 yr. 3-3½', Cal.): Large trusses of illuminating vermilion orange red. 2½" blooms that almost cover the bushes. Decorative form, outstanding substance, good garden rose. Upright spreading growth, very compact and grows well in tubs. Would make a beautiful hedge. Glossy textured foliage. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Cal.): Blooms in clusters but for our space Satchmo is still far superior. Spreading growth, bronzy foliage, average for disease. M.

Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 32", Cal.): Blooms in clusters, many canes, lots of colour, opens flat. Wild honey colour — it's a traffic stopper. I grow Satchmo too — this is more orange and Satchmo more red. Compact grower, dark green foliage, no disease. H. C. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 2 yrs. 2', Ont.): Colour consistent blooms, intense colour. So far plants are small. Bushy grower, healthy.

TWEETIE, Min. (Moore '73) (Perle d'Or x Fairy Princess). Yellow/pink. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 8", Cal.): Tiny, dainty bloom, decorative form, good substance, opens fast but repeats quite fast too. Makes you think of a powder puff when in full bloom. Compact growth, tiny medium green foliage, no disease.

TYPHOO TEA, H.T. (McGredy '74) (Fragrant Cloud x Arthur Bell). Red/silver reverse, 50 petals. B. G. Douglas (1 pl. 2 yrs. 7', B.C.): Form varies from excellent to poor depending on the weather. Good fragrance, good substance, excellent form in cool weather — definitely not a hot weather rose. Tall grower, no disease. J. Packard (1 pl. 2 yrs. 5', Cal.): Lots of petals but not always good substance. Full form, fragrant, bloom sort of odd — changes colour with the weather. Foliage not attractive. Upright growth, subject to mildew. W. Tester (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3-4', Alta.): Fragrant bloom, not show form, fairly good substance, repeats freely, but not so good for cutting. Tall grower, good foliage. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 3 yrs. 40", B.C.): High centered form, good substance, a fairly good crop of blooms and repeats well. Another good rose spoiled by being prone to mildew. Requires maximum spraying protection. Will discard. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', B.C.): Good grower, look promising — flower has good form and nice colour. No disease.

TYRIUS, H.T. (Gandy '72) (Bettina x Prima Ballerina). Cerise. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 3 yrs. 36", B.C.): High spiral centre, good substance, clusters of smallish blooms, repeats well. Exquisite colour very appealing to the ladies. We were tempted to increase quantity, however, the mildew and difficulty in obtaining bushes are reasons we did not.

VELVETEEN, Fl. (Delbard '74). Dark red. M. Baillie (1 pl. 3 yrs. 12", Ont.): H.T. type, lovely form, good colour and holds colour well — doesn't blue. Excellent bloomer, short stems — a very good bedder. Low growing, medium green foliage. (Last year for reporting this rose).

VIA MALA, H.T. (Kordes '79). White. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 4 pls. Cal.): Exhibition form, good substance, clear white, colour consistent — a very promising white H.T. Upright grower, dark green foliage, healthy.

VIENNA WOODS (Wienerwald), H.T. (Kordes '74) (Königin der Rosen x seedling). Light salmon. E. Cochran (3 pls. 4 yrs. 5', Cal.): Perfect H.T. form, good substance, clear exquisite pink-peach colour with light salmon shading, spicy-fruit fragrance. Very floriferous, best in spring and fall, fog spots the blooms and they become thin in texture. Takes time to become established but worth waiting for. Vigorous upright growth, medium green glossy finish foliage, no disease. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Cal.): Lots of clusters and plenty of bloom. Exhibition form, good substance — one of my favourite new ones. Spreading growth,

light green foliage. No disease. A. Guadagni (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Que.): Beautiful colour, exhibition form and excellent substance. After so many orange reds, this gentle light salmon colour is a delight. Not too proliferous first year, and not a reliable repeater but have high hopes for next year. Vigorous but neat bush, excellent foliage, just a touch of blackspot. G. Magee (1 pl. 4 yrs. 32", Ont.): Medium sized double blooms of fine imbricated form. Very beautiful flowers, a fine garden plant. Stems short for exhibition in June but it can produce a few winners. Bushy growth, no disease. Mrs. McCann (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½', Ont.): Medium sized blooms last well when fully opened, colour eye catching. Exhibition form, good substance — a very pleasing bush for garden value, and excellent for arrangements. Lots of bloom in June. Front of border bedder. No disease. J. Packard (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Cal.): A low, compact healthy rose with attractive blossoms that last very well as cut flower. On bush they deepen with age, especially at edge of petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (16 pls. 3 yrs. 36", B.C.): High spiral centres, good substance, excellent blooms in early summer, however it goes mad in the second flush, following the floribundas habit. Still a very worthy addition. Upright bushy grower, medium glossy foliage, no disease. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4', B.C.): This one is beginning to fill out and make a good bush. Medium sized, well shaped flowers of lovely colour.

VISION, Fl. (Poulsen '79). Salmon. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 4', Ont.): No clusters, beautiful blooms, long lasting, fragrant, H.T. form, very good substance. A very good floribunda for the garden. Vigor, health, flower and fragrance are combined in this cultivar. No disease.

VIVA, Fl. (Warriner '73). Deep red. R. Caldwell (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4½', Ont.): Many flora-tea type blooms, long lasting, double form, excellent substance. My favourite red floribunda — will purchase more. Tall grower, excellent foliage, no disease. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Cal.): Long stemmed clusters, flattish form, substance is O.K. Rather floriferous and repeats well. Tall growth, dark green foliage, average against disease. J. Packard (1 pl. 3 yrs. 5', Cal.): A no-trouble rose but neither large enough for a H.T., nor exciting. Only one to a stem. Just no trouble.

WATERCOLOUR, Min. (Moore '76) (Rumba x (Little Darling x Red Germain). Medium pink, 22-30 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 20", Cal.): Bloom holds bud form, but opens flat. Exhibition form, good substance, holds colour, no fragrance. Erect grower with medium green foliage. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs. 18", Ont.): Fairly good exhibition form, colour warmth deepens as it ages. Killed back last winter.

WEDDING SONG, H.T. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

WEE LASS, Min. (Moore '74) (Persian Princess x Persian Princess). Medium red, 15-20 petals. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 18", Cal.): A garden accent, not for the show. Small blossom, decorative form, good substance. Other than colour, not much going for it. Bushy grower, no disease.

WEE MAN, Min. (McGredy '73) (Little Flirt x Marlena). Brilliant scarlet, 14 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 3 yrs. 10", B.C.): Flat form, good substance, semi-double, repeats well with fair volume of blooms. A very colourful little rose, unfading in hot sun and no noticeable rain spots on petals. Bushy growth, light glossy foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

WHITE ANGEL, Min. (Moore '72). White. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. 11", Sask.): White edges turn attractive pink when fully open. Loose form, excellent substance, beautiful, well worth having — one of my special favourites. Dried well in Silica Gel. Spreading growth, dark green foliage, no disease.

WHITE MADONNA, Min. (Moore '73) (R. wichuraiana x Floradora) x (Little Darling x unnamed red miniature). White, 30-35 petals. A. Leskiw (1 pl. 1 yr. Sask.): Winter killed in Regina, Sask. B. J. Porter (1 pl. 1 yr., Sask.): Winter killed even with protection — not recommended for this area. White Angel is superior. (Last year for reporting this rose).

WILD HONEY, H.T. (Weeks '77) (unknown x unknown). Honey-salmon. J. Ghio (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Cal.): Urn-shaped form, average substance, repeats average. Reminds me of an up-dated President Hoover. Tall grower, light green foliage, mildews.

WILLIE MAE, Min. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

WINDSOUNDS, H.T. (Scoggins '76). Pink. M. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 38", Cal.): Excellent form, holds well. Soft colour combination, some fragrance. Out of the pot and into the open ground has produced a multitude of blue ribbon long stemmed beauties this year. I was too harsh in last year's opinion — I like it. Erect stiff growth, dark green foliage.

WINDY CITY, Min. (Moore '74) (Little Darling x (Little Darling x (R. wichuraiana x unnamed seedling))). Red and white bi-colour. M. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 24", Cal.): Ovoid bud, good colour contrast, exhibition form, good substance — great for the mini arranger. A rather rangy and stiff plant, wants room. Erect, spreading growth, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

WINI EDMUNDS, H.T. (McGredy '73) (Red Lion x Hanne). Pink/cream reverse. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl. 3 yrs. 30", Ont.): Good exhibition bloom, exhibition form, slow repeater and slow grower. Seems to prefer the moister summer. Erect growth, medium green foliage. E. Cochran (3 pls. 5 yrs. 4½', Cal.): Beautiful pointed buds, high centers, best exhibition form, 28 petals — just stops you on the spot. Spring blooms are so fantastic, it's hard to believe blooms are real. Open a little too fast in garden — last longer as a cut flower. Upright branching growth habit, medium vigour, dark green matt foliage, disease resistant. Strong fragrance, intermittent bloomer. B. G. Douglas (1 pl. 2 yrs. 7', B.C.): Excellent form, slow to open, singles and small sprays, good repeat bloom — excellent rose. Upright growth, no disease. H. C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 3 yrs. 3', Ont.): Medium size exhibition blooms with attractive colour combination. Conical form, good substance, slow repeater. Does not like hot sun. Upright healthy grower. (Last year for reporting this rose).

WITCHERY, Min. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

WORLD ROSE (Die Welt), H.T. (Kordes '77) (Seedling x Peer Gynt). Buff red, yellow orange, 25 petals. E. Cochran (2 pls. 2 yrs. 4½', Cal.): High centered, exhibition blooms, outstanding substance but wish it would bloom more. Long yellow buds edged in orange-pink, open blooms are a lovely golden-yellow suffused with orange. Nonfading. One to a stem on a vigorous tall spreading plant with too many blind

lateralis. Mint-green foliage with glossy sheen, blackspots in early spring. B. G. Douglas (1 pl. 2 yrs. 40", B.C.): Excellent exhibition form, beautiful colour, excellent rose. High centered form, good substance. Some mildew. R. H. Keith (2 pls. 1 yr. 3-4', Ont.): Large, many petalled bloom, very beautiful colour. Planted fall '77, made excellent strong growth this spring and summer — a fine strong growing plant, with beautiful flowers. Free of disease. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): Medium sized bloom, double, exhibition form, attractive. Few repeat blooms and doesn't like heat — blooms burn. I am not sold on this variety. Bushy tall grower, no disease. J. Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 5', Cal.): Seems all I do is cut the overly tall blind canes back — only 5 blooms all year. The last almost looked like the photograph in Kordes catalogue. Foliage is so thick and close together — only an inch apart. Great for a hedge, which I do not need. A. Rendle (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', B.C.): 5" cupped bloom, long lasting. Not a prolific bloomer but lasting quality and beauty of blooms makes up for the lack. Upright growth, glossy foliage. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 2 yrs. 30", B.C.): High centered form, excellent substance. It's second year growth reassured us of this rose's great potential both as an exhibition and garden variety, warranting an increase in quantity. Upright grower, dark matt leaves, no disease. H. C. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 3 yrs. 6', Ont.): Cup shaped form, good substance, not a good repeater, odd growth pattern. About 35 petals. Long branches. No disease.

YANKEE DOODLE, H.T. (Kordes '72) (Colour Wonder x King's Ransom). Yellow red blend. B. G. Douglas (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', B.C.): Poor bloom, few — discarded. M. D. Kirkland (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Ont.): Medium sized, high crown, good bloomer, holds well. Don't find this to be a show rose but has attractive colour combination. Vigorous growth, no disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 3 yrs. 60", B.C.): Rough, quartered form, fair substance. This rose hates excessive dampness, ball, discolours, leans over due to its large petal count. Not recommended for this area. Mildews.

YELLOW JEWEL, Min. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

YESTERDAY, Fl. (Harkness '74) ((Phyllis Bide x Shepherd's Delight) x Ballerina). Rose to lilac pink, 13 petals. B. G. Douglas (1 pl. 3 yrs. 24", B.C.): Small blooms in large clusters, does not fade very well. Flat form, good substance. Not as good as parent Ballerina. Spreading growth, no disease. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs. 18", Ont.): A dwarf Ballerina for me, always in bloom, clusters of near single blooms. Quite attractive and distinctive. Bushy growth habit. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 3 yrs. 50", B.C.): 1" flattish single blooms, repeats well, and in profusion. A delightful rose and ideally named. Its pleasing growing habit makes it suitable for almost anywhere in the average garden. Small light green glossy foliage, no disease. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 4 yrs. 5', B.C.): A first class, short, healthy cover in bloom in June — always has a few sprays later. Most attractive.

YOUNG QUINN, H.T. (McGredy '75) (Peer Gynt x Kiskadee). Yellow, 28 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 1 yr. 18", B.C.): 4" diameter bloom, double, not a good repeater or overly generous in bloom. Rough, split form, fair substance. A disappointment in its first year — reserve judgement. Little mildew.

ZINGER, Min. (Schwartz '77) (Zorina x Magic Carrousel). Red. M. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 13", Cal.): 14 petals, clear hot red with white petal edge, nice sepals, decorative form, good substance. Substance stays good on open bloom. Erect grower, dark green foliage, no disease.



*Good-night to the Season! another
Will come with its trifles and toys,
And hurry away like its brother,
In sunshine, and odour, and noise.
'Will it come with a rose or a briar?
Will it come with a blessing or curse?
Will its bonnets be lower or higher?
Will its morals be better or worse?
Will it find me grown thinner or fatter,
Or fonder of wrong or of right,
Or married,—or buried?—no matter,
Good-night to the Season, Good-night!*

WINTHROP MACKWORTH PRAED



